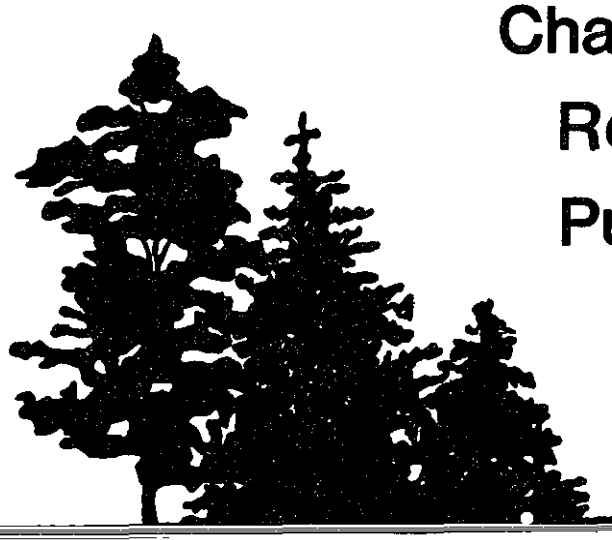

Chapter XI
Response to Public Comments

Chapter XI
Response to Public Comments

Chapter XI summarizes the written comments on the proposed Plan and Draft EIS received during the public review period and describes how, and if, the final documents were changed as a result of these comments.

Introduction

This appendix includes:
- A summary of the analysis of the comments received,
- The extracted or paraphrased comments and the responses made in these documents, and
- Reproductions of the complete letters received from government agencies and elected officials.

The reader may also wish to refer to Chapter I of the Final EIS, Major Areas of Comment and Change, for a summary of how the final documents differ from the draft.

The full text of letters from government agencies and elected officials is reproduced in accordance with Forest Service policy. This does not impute lesser importance to comments received from nongovernmental individuals and groups. These letters are included to present the perspectives and opinions of other public agencies and officials.

Comments from letters not reproduced in full are organized with companion responses by management problem. Every attempt was made to accurately capture each substantive comment and display it in the appropriate management problem grouping. Some replies to comments were not published because they were outside the scope of the Plan and Final EIS.

The responses to the public comments are linked to the content of the Final EIS and Plan. Alternative changes or modifications are listed in Chapter II of the Final EIS. Additional detail was added or clarification made to Chapter III - Affected Environment and Chapter IV - Environmental Consequences of the Final EIS. Changes were made to the standards and guidelines of Chapter IV of the Plan.

Purpose and Value of Public Comments

Some comments on the proposed Forest Plan pertained to the purpose and value of public input. Some respondents believed that the Forest Service makes decisions about public land without consideration of citizens' opinions, or that the Forest Service does not pay attention to public input. Other respondents hoped that the final Forest Plan would be changed dramatically to reflect their views.

These comments relate to the larger question: How does the Forest Service (or any land management agency) use public input in making decisions?

Forest Service decisions are based on five factors: the law, technical information, resource capability, professional judgement, and public opinion. Public opinion and professional judgement enter into the decision-making process when there is room for interpretation in any of the first three factors. Public opinion, for example, would not be a factor in citing a violator of federal regulations, but it does affect decisions about where Forest management could emphasize one use instead of another.

Using public comment in decision-making is not a mattter of counting votes. The decision maker must weigh each comment on its own merit against legal, technical, and resource capability constraints.

Comments about the Forest Plan or EIS were treated in the following way. Comments offering technical corrections or pointing out inconsistences were used to revise the Forest Plan. Comments resulting from misunderstanding indicated parts of the Forest Plan or Final EIS that needed clarification and corrections were made. Some comments requested clarification or questioned some part of the analysis. These requests were clarified or answered in the response to comments that follows. Many of these comments also required adjustment of the text of the documents. Comments that expressed a personal preference were considered when changes in the text were made.

Any change was considered in the light of other comments on the same subject.

A favorable response is not always possible. A suggested change may be beyond Forest Service jurisdiction or legal bounds. For example, the Forest Service cannot establish or remove wilderness designations; only Congress can take such action.

A suggested change may be beyond the scope of the Forest Plan. For example, specific road closures are too detailed for discussion in the Forest Plan. These comments have been retained for use when planning specific programs or projects.

Summary of Public Comment Analysis

During the public review period from November 15, 1985 to February 28, 1986, 3,059 individual communications were received at the Forest Supervisor's Office. All responses were given an identification number upon receipt. This identification number allowed tracking of the comments from the original correspondence to the summary of the comments and the Forest Service response.

An additional 112 responses were received after the close of the comment period. The substance of these comments did not differ significantly from the character of the comments analyzed and displayed hereafter.

All letters were read and substantive comments identified and grouped by subject matter. Nearly all comments related to one or more of the management problems identified in the Forest Plan or recreation. Other topics commented on included wild and scenic rivers, research natural areas, minerals, and soil, water, and air quality. These topics are grouped under the Miscellaneous heading.

Many comments printed in this chapter are verbatim excerpts from letters, while others are paraphrased summaries of several similar comments.

Table 11.1
Form and Number of Responses Received

Form of Reply	Number of Replies	Percent of Total Replies	Number of Signatures
Personal Letters	744	24%	824
Response Forms 1/	1,675	55%	1,728
Form Letters 2/	629	21%	789
Petitions	5	-	162
Other	6	-	4
TOTAL	3,059	100%	3,507

1/ Response Forms - A form where respondent can check off those statements with which he or she agrees.
2/ Form Letter - A written response that duplicates or nearly duplicates at least two other responses.

Approximately 700 copies of the proposed Plan and Draft EIS were distributed.

Index to Comments and Responses

The comments and responses are organized in the following order:

Index to Respondents

Table 11.2 lists all the agencies, organizations, and individuals who commented on the Draft EIS and/or proposed Plan. Following the agency/individual name is the identification number assigned to the letter and the comment numbers/responses that address the comments raised in the letter. If no comment numbers appear after an individual's name, the letter contained no substantive comments. Some comment numbers are followed by two letters in parentheses. These indicate this response was a form letter.

Table 11.2
Index of Respondents

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Abba, Lloyd J.	2720	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Abbe, Dwayne	1701	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Abemholtz, T.D.	1557	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Abendroth, C.W., AGA, Inc.	1971	D-1
Ablatrom, John F.	1746	
Abramson, David H.	1926	V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Abramson, Arthur W.	1979	V-1,V-8; Z-22
Acchinger, Win	1667	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Adamovich, Roger	2795	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Adams, Jay R.	0033	V-2
Adams, John H.	2940	W-1; D-1 (UP)
Adams, Louis B.	2827	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Adams, Marvin	2353	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Adams, Marvin G.	0753	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Adams, Rick	0836	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Adan, R. P.	2550	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Aer, Michelle	2951	T-3; Z-9
Ahlberg, John	2191	V-2
Aho, Edward	1323	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Aho, M. June	2362	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Aho, Mr. & Mrs. Larry	2473	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Aho, Paulette R.	2604	W-1 (UP)
Aho, Walter H.	1064	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ahola, Norman	0174	D-1; R-19; Z-6; R-32
Ahola, and Mr. Mrs. John	1093	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Ahola, Norman	1162	Z-6,Z-22
Ahola, Bertha	1482	D-1 (UP)
Ahola, John R.	2011	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Ahola, Byron A.	2112	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ahonen, Roy R.	1615	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ahonen, Cory	3000	D-1
Alaperet, Sanfrid	1189	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Albert, Research A, Dennis	2487	W-6
Alberts, John R.	1042	T-3; V-2
Albrecht, Peter	1670	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Albrecht, Gerald	1671	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Albrecht, Louis J.	1758	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Albright, H. Joseph	0862	V-11
Alexa, Mr. & Mrs. David	0284	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Allen, H. Ralph	0040	V-3
Allen, Merle R.	0411	D-1; Z-6
Allen, Joe	0417	D-1
Allen, Patrick C.	1033	D-1
Allen, Cleo	1040	
Allen, James M.	1679	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Allen, Thomas	2311	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Allen, Linda	2317	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Allen, Jr., Clarence	0419	D-1, D-2
Allie, Mary P.	0200	V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27; Z-8 (TP)
Almond, Joan	0926	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Alquist, Marion	1365	T-3; W-4

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Amnotte, David	0014	V-3; D-1
Anderson, Michael R.	0013	D-1; Z-7
Anderson, Stephen A.	0150	W-3,W-4; V-3; Z-9
Anderson, Ken	0178	W-1,W-2,W-5,W-6,W-11,W-12,W-15,W-21,W-28,W-37; L-2; V-5,V-12; D-2,D-6,D-4; R-1,R-1 Z-1,Z-2,Z-4,Z-7,Z-8,Z-22,Z-23
Anderson, George S.	0348	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Anderson, D.	0455	W-2; R-2,R-20
Anderson, Glen C.	0572	V-13; D-1
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Kennth	0985	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Anderson, C.E.	1228	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Anderson, Ruth	1299	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Anderson, Dave C.	1326	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Anderson, Richard C.	1418	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Anderson, John	1431	T-3; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Anderson, Timothy C.	1510	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Anderson, Robert	1611	W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Anderson, Jody	1687	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Anderson, Lawrence R.	1719	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Anderson, Robert E.	1762	T-2; D-1
Anderson, Virginia	1772	R-2
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Les	1877	V-2; D-1
Anderson, Howard B.	1894	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Anderson, Glenn	2007	T-2; V-1; D-1; R-2
Anderson, Rolf	2010	V-2; D-1
Anderson, Tom	2326	T-3; W-1; V-11 (UP)
Anderson, David	2490	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Anderson, Runo	2729	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Anderson, Paul E.	2730	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Anderson, Keith	2145	V-1,V-2; D-1; Z-22
Anderson, Renee	2773	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Anderson, Richard	2870	T-5; W-3,W-32; V-1,V-2,V-8,V-11; D-1,D-4; R-2,R-27; Z-14,Z-21
Anderson, May	2945	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Andrus, Lori	2052	W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Angeli, Ribero	0413	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Angeli, Alfred J.	0414	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Angeli, Elizabeth	1588	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Annala, Mr. & Mrs. Reino	2051	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Anthony, John	1506	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Antiila, Michael P.	2107	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Antoskiewicz, Alex	1850	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Anys, Linda	0854	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Anys, Thomas	1053	T-3; W-1; V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Applekamp, Ken	1277	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Arduin, Rick	1816	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Argentati, E.	1858	Z-6,Z-8; D-1; R-27 (SX)
Arh, Wayne	2416	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Arkelin, Mr. & Mrs. Rudy	0469	Z-6
Arnold, Walter T.	0220	W-14; V-1,V-14
Arnold, Donna	1813	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Arola, Burton	0682	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Arseneault, Peter J.	0648	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Arvan, William L.	0644	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Asch, Glenn	0038	T-3; V-2

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Aschinger, Douglas	1669	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Aschinger, Virgil	1852	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Ashby, Kenneth	2005	V-2,V-6; D-1
Asiala, Joseph E.	2084	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Aspinwall, Dennis	2652	Z-6
Aspinwall, Jr., D.	2653	D-1; Z-6
Audette, Norman	2363	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Augustine, Sandra	2453	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Aukee, Maria	3035	V-1; D-1
Aumann, Jim	0652	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Aunk, R.J.	1752	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Ausdemore, Donald B.	1125	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Autio, Arvo E.	0623	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Autio, Peter	1000	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Avery, & Mrs. Eugene R	2893	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Axley, Marjorie L.	2092	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Ayatte, Joseph	1818	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Babcock, Hartingh W.	0921	
Babinec, George	0296	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Babladelic, Paul	1689	T-3; D-1 (UP)
Bach, Becky	1910	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Bach, David	2559	T-2,T-3; W-14; V-1,V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-22
Backing, Ernest	0007	
Backman, Steve	1117	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Bacon, Joyce	1594	Z-6
Badalucco, Linda	0096	T-3; V-2
Baer, Helen	1537	
Bailey, Brian	0144	T-3; D-1; Z-9
Bailey, Sally S.	2067	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Bailey, Thomas G.	2068	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Bailey, Gretchen	2889	D-1; R-2
Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Carl, Sr.	0791	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Baker, James	1918	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Baksic, John M.	0442	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Baksic, James	0443	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Baksic, George	0444	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Baku, Ralph G.	2622	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Balconi, Jr., Russ	1410	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Baldwin, Lester	0322	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Baldwin, Dennis O.	0831	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Baldwin, Sherry	1288	V-2
Bale, Mark A.	2194	D-1
Ball, Dr.Richard E.	0050	T-3; V-2; R-2
Balluso, James E.	0835	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Balsley, Robert J.,McGuffin Lumber	2741	Z-6
Bang, Susan M.	0931	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Banks, Joanne R.	2073	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Bantle, G.D.	0712	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Baraii, Paul M.	0466	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Baratord, Frank	1750	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Barber, William	1134	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bardo, Brenda	0886	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bardon, George	1242	D-1; R-27 (SX)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Barkey, Chester H.	2304	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Barlock, Teresa	2921	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Barna, Kerry T.	0715	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Barna, Glen L.	1605	D-1; Z-6
Barrette, Dennis G.	0566	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Barry, Kay	0281	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Barth, Beth	0181	T-3; V-2; Z-7
Barthel, John F.	1539	
Basanese, Tony	1485	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Basanese, P.,Principal, Watersmeet Township School District	0903	D-1; Z-6
Basso, Mr. & Mrs. Frank	0852	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bauer, August	2824	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Baumgarten, David	1962	V-2
Baumgartner, Theresa	0278	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Baxter, Donna	0898	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Baxter, Duane Lee	1021	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Beal, Delores	2123	V-2,V-8; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Beauchamp, Terry T.	0752	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Beaumont, Madeleine; Nancy Darby	0151	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Beauprey, Frederick	1076	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Beaver, Terry	0704	T-2,T-3; W-12,W-34,W-39; V-1,V-2; D-1; R-2,R-14,R-19,R-32
Bedard, Robert L.	2016	V-6,V-10; D-1,D-2,D-4; R-18,R-27
Bednar, Andrew	0325	
Bedogne, Ralph J.	0429	
Behrend, Martin G.	0515	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Beidutsch, Dave	2411	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Beinlich, Eric G.	1753	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Belden, Robert A.	0289	T-3; V-2; D-1
Belmas, Boyd	3031	T-2; V-1
Belongie, Mr. & Mrs. Robert	1121	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Belongie, Gerald	1872	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Belongie, Robert J.	3052	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Belongie, Rocky, Township Supervisor	1275	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Belshe, Rana J.	0126	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Belsky, John D.	1296	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Bendor, Bryan T.	0191	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Bengford, Larry	1286	V-2; Z-6
Benik, William F.	2616	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Bennett, C. Robert	0641	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bennett, Gerald	1026	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bennett, Robert R.	1100	T-3
Bennett, Dennis L.	2677	
Bennetts, Charlene	1350	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Benny, Sam, Jr.	0588	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bennyhaus, George H.	2650	Z-6
Benson, Gladys	0273	
Benson, Jack	2852	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Benter, Robert	1848	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Beres, Arlene	0060	V-3
Berg, Dan	0507	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Berg, Dale W.	1337	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Berg, David W.	1338	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Berg, James E.	1340	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Berg, Erland	1343	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Berg, Robert W.	2233	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Berga, Bette	2742	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Berger, Bruce	0188	W-3; V-2
Berglund, Eric	0107	V-2; Z-11
Bergstrom, Gordon	1406	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Berlin, Irv	0067	T-3; V-3; D-1; R-2
Bernard, Bonnie	2514	
Bernklau, Robert	1992	Z-6
Berset, Treena	2966	V-2; Z-22
Bertoldi, George	0356	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Bertrand, R. J.	2548	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Besonen, Arvid	0790	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Besonen, John V.	1481	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27
Besonen, Carol M.	2526	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Besse, John	0964	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Bessen, Roy A.	0768	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Beuth, T.V.	0081	T-3; V-2
Bey, Duane	1688	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Beyner, Russ	2341	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bianco, Michael A.	2709	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Bigge, Joseph F.	0426	Z-6
Bigge, Annabelle M.	2625	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Bigge, Hugo S.	2871	
Bilderback, Virgil C.	1292	T-2,T-3; W-5,W-24,W-26,W-39; V-12; D-1; R-2,R-19,R-32; Z-4,Z-5,Z-6,Z-7,Z-8,Z-9, Z-12
Bilkey, Eugene H.	1779	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Billie, Kathy	2406	T-3; W-1; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Billie, Eugene	2407	T-3; W-1; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Binz, Lynn M.	2810	T-3 (UP)
Bittner, Reinhold	1320	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Bizik, Conrad J., Jr.	0202	T-3; V-2
Black, N. H.	1784	T-3; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Black, Richard L., Champion International	2544	V-1,V-8
Blake, W.J.	0863	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Blake, Frank	1039	
Blake, Dale	1922	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Blau, Ronald	1786	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Blodgett, William	0425	D-1
Blodgett, Jean	2219	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Blomquist, Mike	2975	T-2; V-11; Z-9
Bluekamp, Paul	1635	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bluekamp, Douglas P.	1782	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bodine, Robert	2575	W-12,W-13,W-34; L-2; V-2,V-6,V-11; R-12,R-19,R-22
Boehme, Vera	0043	T-3; V-2; Z-11
Boerwasch, William O.	1123	R-2; T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Boginski, Conrad A.	0908	W-39; V-1,V-2,V-13
Bolding, Gary L.	0232	W-1; V-8; R-27 (TP)
Bolen, Helen	0286	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Bolen, Kristine	0928	W-1; V-8,V-9; R-27 (TP)
Bolen, Richard	1107	D-1; Z-6,Z-8

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Bolen, Eric	3037	D-1
Bolich, Wanda	0596	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bond, Pat	0415	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bonifas, Linda	2357	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Boodry, Ethel	2286	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Boodry, Sharon	2287	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Booth, Cecil, Booth, Inc.	1290	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Borchie, Bob	1184	D-1
Borseth, Mark	1491	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Borseth, Wayne	1492	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Borseth, Kevin	1493	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Borseth, Mary	1494	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Borseth, Tom	1901	T-3; W-1; D-1; (UP)
Borseth, Joyce A.	1923	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Borseth, Connie	1946	D-1 (UP)
Borske, Michael	2533	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Boston, Samuel	2035	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Botkins, Mr. & Mrs. George	1487	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Botkins, Mr. & Mrs. John	2310	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Botto, John V. III	1623	
Bouin, Warren O.	0917	T-3; W-1; V-2 (UP)
Bowles, Arthur	1987	W-39; V-13
Boyer, Raymond	0448	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Bozecewich, Joseph P.	2835	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bradley, Ron	0231	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Brandenburg, Richard	2744	T-3; V-2; R-2
Branham, A.H.	1533	Z-6
Braspenich, Carrie	2947	Z-8
Braspenick, Cherie	3034	
Brassau, Curtis C.	2618	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Bratherlin, James H.	2203	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Breen, Kevin	0065	T-3; V-2
Breer, Carl	2431	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Brees, Christine	2434	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Brennan, Jack	1707	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Brenner, Bob	2725	R-2,R-14
Bretall, Allan G.	0449	D-1; R-29
Brew, Charles A.	1968	V-2; Z-6
Brewer, Lenore	1373	T-3; V-2
Brey, Keith E.	0984	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Briney, R.	1797	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Brisson, Lishi S.	0532	D-1; R-27; Z-12 (SX)
Brisson, Norman A.	1379	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Brisson, Inc., J&F	2327	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Brodie, Walter D.	0142	V-2
Broedens, William	2571	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Broemer, Jack T.	1142	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Broemer, Larry V.	1947	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Broman, James O.	1728	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Brood, Merle S.	2739	V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19
Brookins, Carl R.	2167	V-2 (UP)
Bround,	1521	T-3; D-1; Z-6 (UP)
Brow, Beverly	2460	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Brow, Richard	2461	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Brow, Brad	2471	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Browman, Catherine P.	0120	T-3; V-2,V-3; R-2
Brown, Dennis G.	1570	V-2
Brown, Dennis	1869	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Brown, John P.	0080	Z-7
Brown, Richard J.	2676	
Brown, Robert T.	0577	V-1
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Wayne J.	0078	V-2; R-2; Z-9
Brownell, Hermine	0853	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Brownell, Richard J.	0945	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Brownell, Scott	1393	Z-6
Brownell, Ralph	1519	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Brownell, Ralph	1520	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Brozzo, Joseph E.	0272	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Brucaya, Deborah	0056	T-3; W-3; V-2; R-2
Bruce, F. Wallace	0858	L-2; T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bruce, D. J.	2359	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Bruhnke, Edward A.	0933	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Brule, W.J.	0344	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Brunello, Lauri	2986	D-1
Bruse, Carl H.	0011	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Brzoznowski, E.	2733	T-5; V-9; D-1
Budd, Donald G.	1983	T-3; V-2; D-1
Bueger, Lee	3030	V-2; R-2,R-23,R-31
Bueshel, Donna	1464	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bugay, Ralph	1321	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Buggert, Mildred	0048	T-3; V-2
Bulinski, David M.	1231	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Bulinski, Brenda	2960	V-11; D-1; Z-22
Bullock, Jr., James C.	0303	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Bung Jr., Robert W.	2024	D-1 (UP)
Bunker, Gregory J.	0377	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Burcar, James	0243	D-1; R-27 (TP)
Burcar, Darin	1553	V-8; D-1
Burd, Margaret A.	1241	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Burgen, Thomas A.	2249	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Burklund, James	2587	T-3,T-5; V-1,V-2,V-3; D-1
Burl, Thomas D.	0354	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Burnett, Carolyn J.	1383	T-3; W-3,W-4; V-3; R-2; Z-11
Burnette, Bill	0238	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Bush, Wesley E.	0638	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Bushman, Edward	1376	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Busman, Dr. Paul	0024	T-3; D-1
Bussiere, Linda	2432	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Button, Dave	1425	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Butyer, Gary L.	0476	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cade, Larry R.	0250	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Cadeau, Diane	1883	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Cadeau, Gabriel, Sr.	1092	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Cadwell, E.L.	0553	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Cahouette, Gerald D.	0750	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Callucks, George	0169	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Calovetti, Sharon	0758	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Campbell, Eleanor	1800	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Campbell, Arthur L.	1802	T-2,T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Campbell, William J.	2844	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Can, Kim L.	2763	
Can, Kathy	2973	V-2; D-1; Z-25
Caouette, Robert S.	0218	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Caramella, Mario	2331	L-1; D-1
Carey, Joseph A.	2867	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11 (MC)
Carey, Beverly A.	2938	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Carlborn, Darlene	0687	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Carlborn, Scott D.	2205	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Carlborn, David W.	2206	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Carli, John A.	2837	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Carli, Mike	2977	T-2; V-2
Carlisle, Mr. & Mrs. Freman	1939	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Carlson, M.L.	0404	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Carlson, Fritz	0587	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Carlson, Arvid	0851	T-2; V-11; D-1
Carlson, Mel	1145	T-3; W-1,W-27; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Carlson, C.H.	1176	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Carlson, Dennis	1984	V-1,V-8; D-1,D-2; Z-11
Carlson, Cheney	2506	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Carlson, Gerald W.	2638	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Carlson, Bruce G.	2705	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Caron, Mr. & Mrs. James	0905	Z-6
Carow, John	0205	V-1,V-7
Carpenedo, Daniel J.	0925	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Carpenter, Mr. & Mrs. Robert	0539	V-2,V-10,V-11; Z-9
Carpenter, Harry	0751	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Carr, Mr. & Mrs. John	0487	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Carriere, Helen	0661	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Carrini, Russell W.	2369	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Carroll, Bonnie	0361	V-8,V-9; R-27 (TP)
Carruth, Dennis L.	0066	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Carter, Harry	1633	
Caru, Howard D.	0824	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Casperson, Donald L.	1659	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Cauthim, Robert P., Drummond Dolomite Inc.	0335	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Cawe, Michael	1785	V-2 (UP)
Ceccon, Jim	2787	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ceccon, June	2788	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ceccon, Domenic	2809	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ceckiewicz, Kenneth	1468	D-1 (UP)
Cerrito, Dorothy	0331	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Cerutti, Vincent A., Jr.	1566	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Cestkowski, Chester P.	1433	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Chaltry, Douglas J.	0075	D-1
Champine, Harold	1610	W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Chapman, Neil M.	1159	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Chard, Marvin J.	0229	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Charles, Randy	1880	T-5; W-1,W-21,W-27; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-3,Z-13,Z-22

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Charlevoix, Robert	0793	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Charter Township of Ironwood	2542	T-3; V-2
Chatterson, Steve	2811	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cherdack, Robert	0282	V-2; D-1; Z-11
Chiantello, Oreste	1035	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Chiapuzio, James	0829	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Chiapuzio, James	2974	V-2,V-13; D-1
Chicquette, Lou, Webster Lumber Co.	2116	
Chilcote, Donald G.	2518	W-1,W-26,W-34,W-38; V-8; R-3
Christensen, Paul M.	0607	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-6,Z-22 (MC)
Christensen, Marvin S.	0726	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Christensen, Bryce	2036	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Christensen, Noreen C.	2139	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Christenson, D. K.	0470	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Christian, Clarence G.	1403	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Church, Tom	2308	
Churchill, John W.	0363	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Ciomber, Sandie	1996	V-4; Z-6 (LU)
Cirello, Andrew	2530	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Cisewski, William	0447	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Clark, John S.	0423	W-27
Clark, Don	0473	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Clark, Rebbecca	0570	T-1; V-13; R-1
Clark, John R.	0850	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Clark, Barbara G.	0937	T-3; V-1,V-8,V-9; D-1
Clark, Thomas	0965	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Clark, Antone	1552	V-2,V-8,V-9; Z-8 (ST)
Clark, Thomas H.	1790	T-1; D-1 (UP)
Clark, Mr. & Mrs. Dick	1868	
Clark, Richard L.	2771	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Clark, Brenda	2883	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Clemens, Eldred	1227	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Clements, Mr. & Mrs. Walter	1153	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Clerberg, R.A., Jr.	1645	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cleugweth, C.	2120	V-2,V-8; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Cliff Forest Products Company	2248	
Clifford, Thomas	1606	Z-6
Cline, Mitchell B.	0147	T-3; V-3; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Cloon, Greg	2988	V-6
Closner, Dan	0673	
Cocco, Eugene	1356	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Codene, Clarence	1788	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Coffey, Joe	2083	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Coffey, Sandra L.	2104	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Coffey, Theodore R.	2106	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Coffey, William	2457	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Coffey, Susan	2458	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Cohodas, Sam	1375	T-3; V-1,V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27
Cohodas, Sam M.	1972	Z-6
Cohodas, Howard	2552	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Colgin, Thomas	1723	
Colgin, Ann M.	1724	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Comer, John P.	0420	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Condon, Mr. & Mrs. Stephen	1062	
Condon, Tom J.	2712	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Condon, Dorothy	2713	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Congdon, D.	0042	W-3; V-2
Congdon, Jack, Cisco Chain Riparian Owners Assn.	2267	D-1
Conley, Leroy	0893	W-1; V-9; D-1; R-27
Conley, John	1718	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Connor, Mary Anne	2381	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Connor, Jr., R.	2159	V-1,V-2,V-5,V-8;V-11; D-1
Coon, Bruce	2216	D-1 (UP)
Cooper, Richard L.	0239	V-8,V-9; R-27 (TP)
Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. Philip	2437	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Coppen, Jorge L.	0026	T-3; W-3; V-3; D-1; R-2
Copper Country Audubon Club	2388	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Coppock, Richard	2914	W-1 (UP)
Corcoran, James	0166	T-3,T-4; D-1; Z-9
Corcoran, Neil	0841	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Corey, Herbert W.	0483	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cormier, James K.	0605	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cornell, Becky A.	2509	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cornell, R. G.	2510	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Cornish, Charles W.	1637	T-3; Z-27 (UP)
Cornwall, Dr. B. Craig	2499	T-3; L-2; V-3,V-8; D-1; R-2,R-9
Cornwell, Judy A.	1563	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Corriveau, James E.	0740	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Cortra, Brian D.	2853	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Corullo, Joseph V.	0582	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cota, Clifford	0300	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Cottenham, Robert	1846	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Cottenham, Joanne	0093	
Cowell, John	0942	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cox, Charles	0816	D-1
Cox, Rick	0848	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Coyer, Gayle	2937	T-2,T-5; W-3; V-2,V-3,V-12; D-1
Craig, Carolyn A., Wisconsin Garden Club Federation	0186	T-3; V-2; D-1
Crawford, Gary	1130	T-3; V-6 (UP)
Crawford, James	2338	D-1 (UP)
Crawford, Teri	2762	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Crawford, Dr. R.L.	1382	T-3; V-3; V-2; R-2
Cricks, James G.	1905	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Crilot, Kevin	1186	T-3; V-2,V-13; D-1 (UP)
Crimmins, Walter	0647	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Crockes, Gary	1285	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Crone, Warren C.	1755	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cronk, Sister Marion	0717	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Cronkright, Daniel	2312	D-1 (UP)
Cronkright, Gary, Jr.	2375	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cronkright, Gary, Sr.	2373	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cronkright, Mitchel	2374	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cronkright, Virginia	2376	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Crowley, Kate	0090	T-3; V-2; Z-9

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Crowley, Larry	1096	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Csamfbel, Donald	1749	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Csmarich, B.	2265	T-2; V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Csmarich, George	2090	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Csmarich, George	2097	T-1,T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Csmarich, Tom	1069	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Cummins, Roger C.	1255	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Currine, Calley C., Jr.	2255	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Curry, Laura	2478	V-2,V-8,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Curry, Douglas K.	2479	T-3; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Curtin, Russel R.	1280	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Cvengros, Donald	0783	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Cvengros, Paula	2814	T-3 (UP)
Cyr, Mr. & Mrs. Paul	0792	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Dabrowski, John	0386	T-3; V-2; Z-7
Dahe, Walter	0830	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Damiano, Anthony M.	0308	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Dancisak, Chris, Upper Peninsula Travel and Recreation Assn.	1966	Z-6,Z-9
Dani, Ernest	1817	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Danielson, Ann	2792	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Danielson, Don	2796	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Danular, George	2366	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Darow, Joan B.	0736	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Daugherty, Mr. & Mrs. Garth	1211	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Dauman, John F.	0498	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Davis, Bob	1085	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Davis, Dorothy	0535	
Davis, George R.	0088	
Davis, James A.	2785	T-3; W-1; V-2 (UP)
Davis, James G.	2834	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Davis, Joseph F.	0410	Z-25
Davis, Judith H.	0653	T-3; V-11 (UP)
Davis, William C.	0785	V-7; T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Davison, Marian	1757	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Dayharsh, Victor	0819	V-2; D-1; Z-10
DeCarlo, W.	1602	D-1 (UP)
DeCarlo, Candee	2965	V-2; D-1; Z-22
DeCreamer, Ronald	2034	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
DeHut, Eugene L.	0818	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
DeLisle, D.	2192	T-2; W-12,W-22; V-2,V-8,V-11; D-1
DeLong, Mr. & Mrs. David	2277	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-7
DeMario, JoAnn	0776	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
DeMeio, Darci	2967	W-3; Z-7,Z-22
DeMerse, Mary	0558	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Detroit Audubon Conservation Committee	1985	T-2,T-3; W-10,W-26,W-39; V-1,V-2,V-3,V-13; R-2; Z-6,Z-7,Z-11
DeVowe, Jon D.	1445	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Deich, Michael	0230	T-3; D-1
Deiter, Marvin	1470	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Delaney, James E.	2497	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Delano, Jay	0039	T-3; V-2
DelliQuadri, Wenda Anne	0631	T-3,T-5; V-1; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22
Dellies, Lester A.	0173	D-2

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Dellies, Lester A.	0619	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Delongnhamp, Jr., Ray	0183	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Denacenti, Audrey	1221	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Denacento, William	1222	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Deneueth, Lee	0367	W-39; V-1,V-2,V-13
Denton, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph E.	0077	Z-11
Deplh, Bryan T.	0464	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Derocher, Francis J.	1603	V-1
Derr, Michael	2446	T-3; W-10,W-24
Dery, Greg	2415	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Desrochers, G.R.	2751	V-2
Detloff, Linda K.	1037	T-3; W-34; V-2; D-1
Dettman, Michael L.	0866	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Deuchar, Scott R.	1416	Z-6
Devereaux, James	0198	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Devereaux, Douglas J.	0372	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Devereaux, James	0892	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Deyo, Steven R.	2125	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
DiGiorgio, Andrew	3005	V-1,V-2
Dickerson, Melvin R.	2179	T-3; V-1,V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Dickinson County A,	0643	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Dickow, Otto	2606	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Disoh, Mr. and Mrs. John	2040	D-1,D-2; R-2,R-15,R-20
Dishaw, Garry M.	2101	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Dishaw, Todd	2418	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Dishneau, Vivian E.	1049	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Dittmer, Harold L.	0748	
Ditz, Marlene	1324	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Divine, Gerald	1534	
Dix, David C.	0319	D-1; R-27 (TP)
DoMonts, Daniel U.	1906	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Dobrot, Steven P.	1511	T-3; W-1; V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Dobson, Joyce	0716	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Dobson, Glenn E.	2382	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Dolese, Dr. David B.	1991	Z-9
Dollar, Howard J.	2377	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Dolsky, Norman J.	0940	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Dombrowski, Richard	0689	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Domitrovich, Tony	0961	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Domitrovich, Barbara L.	0966	D-1
Domitrovich, Anthony J.	1989	Z-6
Domitrovich, Stan	2089	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Domitrovich, Lucy	2276	
Domitrovich, George	2284	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Dompier, Joseph	0493	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Donaldson, James L.	2266	
Donati, Mark	2532	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Doney, Richard L.	1554	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Donner, Robert M.	0068	T-3; V-2; D-1
Doree, Herbert E. A.	0106	R-2
Dorie, W. H.	1776	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Doyle, Patricia	0989	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Doyle, Lynn	0990	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)

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Doyle, John	1005	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Drahek, Erwin	2679	V-2
Drake, Joseph H.	0368	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Drake, Richard A.	2738	T-3; V-2; D-1
Drehn, Alfred D.	1607	T-3; V-2; D-1
Dreker, Shirlene L.	1466	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Drier, Ed	2675	V-1,V-2,V-8; D-1,D-2; R-2,R-27
Driggers, Jennifer	0224	T-3; V-2
Driggers, John	0223	T-3; V-2
Driggers, Nathan B.	0221	T-3; W-3; V-2
Driggers, Joy M.	0222	T-3; V-2
Driscoll, Mr. & Mrs. Justin	1052	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Drue, Barry	0275	
Drury, Hugh P.	0261	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Drury, Hugh P., Keeweenaw Land Assn.	2761	V-1; D-1
Dryer, Mark D.	2015	Z-6
DuVinge, Thelma C.	1311	V-2; D-1; R-2
Duchaine, Thomas A.	2697	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Duda, Jeffrey R.	2494	V-2
Duel, R. O.	2094	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Dukar, Harry	1118	T-3; V-11; D-1 (UP)
Duke, Richard D.	0274	W-1; V-2,V-9; R-27
Dulmes, M. Glen, Richardson Ind.,Inc.	2568	V-2
Dumaah, Margaret	2370	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Dums, Chester	2181	Z-6
Dunbar, Oliver	2686	T-4; V-2,V-6; D-1
Dunbar, Tom	0664	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Duncan, James H.	1531	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Duncan, James K.	1483	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Dunlap, Helen	1309	Z-11
Dunn, Linda	1884	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Dunston, Sidney	0500	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Dunwiddie, William E.	0393	T-3; V-2; D-1,D-2; R-2
Dupie, John L.	2472	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Duquette, Mary E.	1861	V-11; D-1; Z-6 (UP)
Dyer, David A.	0293	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Dzabak, Mike	1917	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Dziewiontkoski, Vital	1535	D-1
Ebert, Don C.	2590	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ebert, Peter C.	2588	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Eckert, Kathryn B.	2448	Z-15,Z-16
Edgerly, Chris	0639	W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Edgerton, Donna	0392	
Edyvean, Betty	2820	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Edyvean, Bruce	2816	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Edyvean, Chris	3044	V-1; R-23; Z-3,Z-4
Edyvean, Julie	2819	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Edyvean, Robert	2825	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Eggleston, Chauncey	1586	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Ehlenfeldt, Mark	2522	T-3
Eitrem, Lee	1137	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ek, Anna	0401	Z-9
Ekman, Mr. & Mrs. John	0771	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Elder, J.W.	0127	Z-9
Ellersick, Joan	1307	V-2; D-1
Elliott, W. G.	1567	T-3; V-2; D-1
Elsner, Joseph P.	0794	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Elsner, Mary	1073	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Emans, Elaine V.	0158	T-3; V-2; D-1
Emenaker, Edward	0709	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Emerick, Mr. & Mrs. Lon	2644	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Engelbertson, Elmer	1828	V-2; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (UP)
Ensor, Clois	0156	T-3; V-2
Eppolite, Mr. & Mrs. Hugo	1038	R-4
Erber, John A.	2754	
Ericks, Michael E.	2704	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Erickson, Alfred	0882	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Erickson, Blaise	2288	T-2,T-5; V-6; R-7,R-17,R-32
Erickson, Cindy	2708	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Erickson, Donald	0730	D-1
Erickson, Ed III	2297	
Erickson, Everett	0458	D-1; Z-6
Erickson, Keith	1248	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Erickson, O.	2536	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Erickson, Lawrence A.	0764	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Erickson, Robert D.	0910	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Erickson, Thomas	1168	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Erickson, Wendy	0035	T-3; W-3; V-2; R-2
Ernest, Dennis J.	2607	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Ernet, Kevin	2420	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Erts, Mr. & Mrs. Deane	1957	T-3; V-2; R-2; Z-9
Ervast, Ron	0633	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Eskola, Arthur	0620	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Essinger, Paul S.	1322	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Estel, Donald E.	0337	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Esterline, Mr. & Mrs. Elmer	0992	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Estola, Reino	1224	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Eubel, James A.	1620	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Euben, Jake A.	2643	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Evans, Paul	1668	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Evans, L. A.	1791	W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Evans, Katherine E.	2180	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-1; Z-1,Z-2,Z-6
Evans, Glenn L., Wenos Lumber Co.	2759	V-1; D-1
Everett, Andria L.	2516	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Everson, Neil	0669	W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Farley, Kenneth F.	1412	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Farley, Daniel M.	2882	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Farrell, Chair, J. Patrick	0182	D-1
Fausone, Peter J.	1193	T-3; W-14; R-2; Z-22
Feero, Emery	0342	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Felun, Charles A.	1420	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Femian, Tami	1692	T-3; D-1 (UP)
Fencil, Brian	2641	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Fentor, Jack	0397	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Ferch, Dennis S.	0157	T-3; V-2; R-2; Z-9
Fernstrum, Paul W.	0389	D-1; R-27 (SX)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Fesnick, Peggy	1351	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Fesnick, Ardith	2803	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Fetters, Terry	1192	
Fetters, Vicki	1514	D-1
Fields, Jack	2025	T-3; W-1; V-2 (UP)
Fielitz, Margueritte	2642	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Fileth, Alex	0477	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Filizetti, Alan J.	0536	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Filla, Catherine R.	0098	W-3
Filppula, O.	1013	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Finco, Dolores M.	0457	D-1
Finger, Jack C.	2538	T-3; V-2
Fink, L.W.	1651	Z-6
Finney, Michael	0301	T-3; V-2; Z-11
Fischer, Harold J., Michigan Trapper's Assn.	2321	T-2
Fischer, Helen	2872	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Fischer, Ruth A.	1885	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Fischer, Stanley J.	2873	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Fish, Arthur	2175	V-2; D-1
Fisher, Ray	0781	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Fisher, Tonya	2581	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Fisk, Ron	1378	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Fitch, Clinton B.	2065	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Fitting, Sandra	1234	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Fitze, Robert L.	2096	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Fitze, Nathalee	2615	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Fitzgerald, Gerald	2500	W-3,W-39; V-2,V-3,V-6,V-8,V-9,V-11; R-19
Flack, M.S.	0091	T-3; V-2; R-2
Fleming, Patrick J.	0092	T-2; W-25; D-1
Fleming, Floyd	2313	D-1 (UP)
Fletcher, Carol E.	0047	
Flickingen, David L.	1853	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Flynn, Timothy J.	0349	V-2; R-2
Flynn, Jerry	0723	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Flynn, John F.	2298	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-6,Z-22 (MC)
Foley, Doug	2985	V-2
Forbes, Charles P.	0006	D-1,D-2
Forrester, James C.	2161	V-7; Z-6 (LU)
Forslund, Paul	1432	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Forsythe, Margaret J.	0141	T-2; V-2,V-11
Fortier, John	0340	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Fortier, John A.	0394	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Fortrer, Sally A.	0418	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Foss, Joseph E.	1529	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Foster, David	0857	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Foster, Debbie	1216	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Foster, Douglas J.	0479	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Foster, James W.	1180	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Fox MD, Robert S.	0207	W-10; V-2; D-1
Fraley, Clyde	2721	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Francis, Joseph	0867	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Francis, Barbara	0941	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Franti, Steven J.	2163	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Franti, Scott	2164	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Franti, Wilbert J.	2185	D-1
Frederickson, A.	0936	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Frederickson, Janet	1226	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Fredrickson, Albin J.	1243	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Free, Duane	0909	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Freed, Mr. & Mrs. Chester	0694	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Freese, Ruwal	0210	T-3; D-1
Frieluth, C.J.	1257	D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Fritz, William	0467	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Frundstory, J.P.	0930	V-2; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8
Frustaglio, Michael	1154	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Fulcher, Ray	2512	
Fulton, Merlin G.	0370	W-1; V-8,V-9 (TP)
Funer, Ronald R.	0939	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Gager, Edward	0351	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Gajewski, Mr. & Mrs. Michael	2006	D-2; R-15,R-20
Galer, David	0302	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Gallagher, Joseph P.	0146	T-3; V-3; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Gallo, Richard	0129	V-3
Galnick, James R., Lake Ann Hardwood Inc.	0252	W-1; V-8,V-9; R-27 (TP)
Game, D.R.	0971	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Gappy, William C.	0502	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Gardner, Edgar	2166	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Gardner, James E.	0388	R-2
Gardner, John E	0154	D-1; R-2; Z-7
Gardner, Marjorie P.	1388	T-3; W-3; V-2
Garenchan, Carol	2339	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Garrett, James M.	0118	W-4; D-1; R-2
Gascho, Trent	0235	W-1; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Gascho, John	2757	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Gasparick, Scott	3015	T-2; V-1; D-1
Gasperich, Timothy P.	0680	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Gasperini, Joseph	2682	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Gates, Ernest R.	2138	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Gawura, Mr. & Mrs. Dan	1881	W-1; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Gebhard, Ilse	0747	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Gebhard, Margaret	0810	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1
Genich, Kim R.	2157	T-3; W-3; D-1; R-2
George, Archie	0251	T-3
Gerbig, Dean R.	1717	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Geroux, Dolores	2435	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Gerovac, Frank R.	1012	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Gersjewski, M. R.	2140	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Gertsch, Martha	2292	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Gervae, Dr. S.N.	1106	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Getzen, R.G.	0728	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Gheller, Louis G.	0285	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Gheller, Carlo	0958	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Gheller, Dino	0960	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Giannunzio, Stacy	2958	V-2; Z-25

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Gibula, James S.	0350	T-3; W-1; V-2 (UP)
Gierl, Sandy	2807	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Giesau, Jean	2324	V-11; D-1 (UP)
Giesau, Kurt, Ontonagon Village Pres.	2000	T-3; V-1,V-11; D-1; R-2
Giesau, William	2079	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Giguere, Edward J.	0378	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Giguere, H.E.	1270	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Gildersleeve, George	0549	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Giley, David	2392	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Gill, Janice C.	2050	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Gillam, Donald J.	0321	T-3; W-39; V-2
Gilleo, A.M.	0032	W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Gilligan, Mike	2846	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Ginnow, Gary	1508	V-2,V-11 (UP)
Giordana, Jerry	1658	V-2,V-8; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Gipp, Karl G.	0565	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Gipp, Steve	1128	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Gleason, Archie	0359	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Gleason, Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth	2456	W-3; V-2; R-2; Z-9
Glueckert, Kevin	0103	W-3; V-2; Z-11
Godding, Willard F.	0994	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27
Godell, Lloyd	1427	V-8
Godell, Robert	0880	V-1,V-8,V-9; D-1
Goerner, Steve	0662	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Gogebic County Economic Development Commission	1965	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Goffin, Jim	0625	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Goldman, Murray	1540	T-3; W-3; V-2
Golembeski, Ted	1702	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Gonsowski, A.J.	1004	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Gonyeau, David	0656	W-1; V-2 (UP)
Goodman, William C.	0611	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Goodman, Gary J.	1646	T-3; V-11; D-1 (UP)
Goosmann, Annie	1882	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22 (MC)
Gorchov, David	2186	T-3; V-3; D-1,D-2; R-2; Z-6
Goriesky, Lois	1795	
Gotham, Roy	0907	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2
Gotham, Roy	0967	V-1
Gouin, Richard F.	2626	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Grachek, Garrick	2982	V-2
Graff, George P., Michigan State Chamber of Commerce	2172	
Graham, Mr. & Mrs. William	0051	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-6
Grahek, Anthony P.	2080	T-2,T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Grahn, Suzanne E.	0983	
Grandahl, A.H.	2064	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Grandahl, Roger J.	2476	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Grandahl, Roger R.	2481	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Graning, Ruth D.	0254	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Granskog, Mr. & Mrs. E. Walfred	1544	
Grant, Kenneth	1078	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Graves, Robert	0727	V-2; Z-11
Gray, Mary Jane	0801	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Gray, J. H.	1943	T-3; W-1; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Graybeal, John	0134	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Green, Michael J.	0379	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Greenfield Dr. Paul S.	0165	T-3; V-2; R-2
Greenhut, Jacquelyne J.	2447	D-1; R-2,R-14,R-27
Greenwood, Bruce R.	1524	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Greenwood, Henry V.	1647	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Greenwood, Ronald P., Greenwood Forest Products, Inc.	1988	Z-6
Greer, Betty	1247	R-2
Gregas, Norman P.	0059	V-2
Gregesich, Kim	2968	T-3; D-1; Z-25
Gregg, James H.	2727	V-2
Gregore, Leonard	2681	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Gregorich, Bernard	2085	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Gregory, William R.	0490	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Gregory, William R.	0568	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Gresnich, Joseph R.	1627	T-3; Z-27 (UP)
Gresnick, D.J.	1629	T-3; Z-27 (UP)
Greun, John	0355	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Gribbins, Richard	0422	V-2; D-1; R-2
Griel, Chris	2800	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Grieves, Peter C.	1505	V-1,V-2,V-3,V-5; R-27; Z-1,Z-2,Z-6
Griff, Ernest R.	0773	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Griffen, Pete	2595	W-1,W-12,W-20; V-8,V-9; D-2,D-3; R-3
Grigg, Dorothy	0883	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Grinstein, Alexander	0297	T-3; V-2
Groll, Jason	1381	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Gronbeck, Katherine R.	0160	T-3; V-2
Gronlund, Yvonne	2214	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Grooms, Robert A.	0528	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Groover, C.A.	1305	V-1
Gross, John	0719	T-2,T-3; W-4; D-1
Grubaugh, Jack C.	0746	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Grubbs, Robert D.	1317	T-3; V-3
Grunewald, Dr. Ralph	1590	T-3; V-2
Grzyh, John D.	2351	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Guard, Gerald	0227	W-1; V-9; D-1; R-27
Gulan, Margaret H.	1240	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Gunter, Karlene	0110	T-3; W-21; V-2; R-2
Gusman, Dan	0624	Z-8; T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Gusman, Daniel E.	1336	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Gustafson, Alger A.	0482	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Gustafson, Mr. & Mrs. Harding	1446	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Gustafson, Howard F.	0523	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Gustafson, John	1909	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; (UP)
Gustafson, John	2224	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Gustafson, Leonard	0192	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Gustafson, Robert E.	2717	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Guzek, Kathleen J.	2620	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Guzek, Frank	2746	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Guzek, Peter	1213	T-3; D-1 (UP)
Haack, Lawrence E.	1900	Z-6; T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Haapala, George	1538	D-1
Haapoja, Arnold	*2797*	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-3,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Haarala, Tom	1070	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Haas, Carl	1694	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Haas, Carl J., Jr.	1197	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Haas, Denise	1200	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Haas, Helen M.	1693	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Haas, Lynda L.	1199	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Haase, Bill	2672	T-2,T-3,T-5; V-1,V-2; D-1; Z-8,Z-10
Haavisto, Estelle	2320	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hack, Don	2150	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Hacker, G.	2585	V-2; Z-6
Hadden, Steve	2913	T-3; V-2 (UP)
Hadden, Sue	2656	D-1; Z-6
Hagstrom, Gordy	0506	D-1
Hagstrom, John	0929	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Haidie, Leda	0655	T-3; W-1; V-11,V-13; Z-22 (UP)
Hainault, James M.	2047	T-2; V-2; R-2; Z-6
Hakala, George	1656	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Hakari, Earl K.	2660	T-2,T-3; V-2,V-9,V-13; D-2; Z-3,Z-6
Hakkanen, Holly	2908	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Halberg, Ellsworth	0618	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hall, Deborah	2498	V-2; D-1; Z-9
Hall Myron and Family	2946	D-2
Halleay, Fay	1744	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Halleay, James	1745	T-3; W-1; V-2; Z-27 (UP)
Halligan, Gail	1741	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Halligan, Ronald	1740	
Halterg, Daniel J.	2450	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Hamann, Wayne	1595	V-2
Hamar, Douglas	0501	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hamilton, Thomas L.	2290	W-2,W-12; T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Hamm, Brenda J.	2906	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Hamm, Gaylord	2907	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Hammerness, Virginia	0121	T-3; V-3
Hammill, Jim	2272	W-2,W-5,W-6,W-17,W-20,W-21,W-27; R-27
Hampton, Mr. & Mrs. Glen	1112	D-1; R-2,R-14,R-19,R-20,R-27,R-32; Z-7
Hamsher, Ray	0711	W-1; V-1,V-9; D-1; R-27
Hana, Delano	0494	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hand, Beth	0108	W-3; V-2; R-2; Z-9
Handelsman, Robert	1362	T-3; V-3; D-1; R-2
Hanisko, Tom	2223	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Hank, James	1133	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Hank, Richard, Sr.	1135	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Hanka, Ladislav R.	0001	T-2; W-3,W-22,W-39; L-2; V-2,V12; D-1
Hanks, Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd	0788	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Hannahs, Kristin M.	0125	T-3; W-3; V-2
Hansen, William A.	0803	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hansen, Eugene	1269	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Hanson, Elizabeth	0031	T-3; V-2
Hantala, Bob	0996	T-3; W-1; D-1; Z-27
Hanttula, Gary A.	2845	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Hanttula, Kevin	2848	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Hantula, Camille L.	2808	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hanus, J.R.	0323	T-3; V-3
Hardes, Mr. & Mrs. Leland	0997	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hargis, Robert	0743	T-3; V-2; Z-9
Harju, Axel J.	1806	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Harju, Earl R.	1825	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Harju, Irja	0779	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22
Harkonen, Michael W.	0900	Z-1
Harkonen, S.P.	2602	T-3; W-25,W-39; V-2,V-3; D-1
Harma, Ronald O.	2039	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Harman, Ed	0884	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Harman, John G.	0885	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Harrington, Rex	0459	D-1
Harris, Chuck	0667	Z-22; T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Harris, Mark A.	1395	Z-6
Harris, D. J. Kroom	1747	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Harry, Carol A.	1940	T-3; W-1; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hartlieb, Paul J.	0699	W-3; V-3; Z-7
Hastings, Charles	0847	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Haukkala, John D.	1704	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Haussman, Carl	0036	T-3; V-2
Haustern, Kevin	2232	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Hauswerth, Sandra F.	1767	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hauswirth, Paul	1171	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Hautamaki, Vernon	1860	T-3; W-1; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hayes, Wayne	2635	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hayford, Bernardine	0214	T-3; W-3; V-3; R-2
Haynes, Michael P.	2503	T-3; W-3,W-24; V-2; R-2
Hayrynen, Jacob E.	1414	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Hayward, Frederick J.	0333	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Hazen, Catherine	0109	Z-9
Headley, Wanda F.	0873	W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Heath, F. Richard	1959	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Heathcock, E.V.	0004	
Hebert, Donald	1812	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Hedridge, Ted	1652	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Hefty, Claude Van	1273	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Hegley, H.C., Jr.	2551	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Heidtman, John B.	0179	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Heikkeinen, Lance	0517	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Heikkila, Nick	0621	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Heinz, Jane	1502	T-3; V-2; D-1
Heisenfeldt, Marge	1187	T-3; W-1 (UP)
Heiss, Mr. & Mrs. Randy	0360	R-27 (TP)
Heitmann, Alexander	0082	T-3; V-3; D-1; R-2; Z-6
Held, Samuel and Marj	1019	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Helloven, E.	0721	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Helsius, Cory L.	1837	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Henderson, Fay	1329	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Henderson, Roberta M.	2393	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Hendges, Carleton L.	1969	V-6; D-1
Hendricks, Ben	2118	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Hendrickson, Gladys C.	1435	V-2

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Hendrickson, John	0211	W-17; V-1
Hendrix, E. J.	2903	W-39; V-1,V-13; D-1
Hennigan, William A.	1526	
Henning, David	2688	T-3; W-1,W-3; V-2; D-1; R-1,R-27
Henrickson, Merle	0920	T-3; W-39
Henslee, Forrest A.	0729	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Herarin, Eli	1429	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Hereoux, Shirley	2860	T-3; V-11; D-1 (UP)
Hering, Tim	2517	T-3; V-2
Hermann, John	2508	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hermann, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph	1034	
Herrala, John	1641	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hertig, Sharon	0745	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Hertman, William E.	0757	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Hesselink, Mr. & Mrs. Robert	2162	V-1; D-1; R-1,R-32
Hesterberg, Gene A.	0735	V-1; D-1
Hetrick, Robert D.	0172	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Hewitt, Kathy	2784	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hietikko, R. A.	1405	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Hietikko, William	1550	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Higgins, Gary	2399	T-3; V-2
Hiipakka, Reino R.	1239	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Hiitola, Ernest	1495	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hill, Andrew	2885	V-2,V-6; D-1; R-2
Hill, Clifford	1617	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hill, David	1833	V-2; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-8 (UP)
Hill, Dennis P.	1158	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hill, Ernest A.	1330	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Hill, Judy	1616	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hill, Raymond	2243	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Hill, Regan	1244	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Hillman, E.O.	1841	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Hilner, Homer R.	0002	
Hiltunen, Richard	1548	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Hiltunen, Thomas, Laird Township Supervisor	2752	T-2,T-3; V-1,V-13; D-1
Hinkson, Charles	0409	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hires, Dave	1712	T-3; D-1 (UP)
Hires, Phyllis A.	2322	D-1 (UP)
Hirm Jr.., David K.	1722	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hist, Steven M.	0871	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Hobol, Chad	1190	T-3; W-1 (UP)
Hocking, Gary L.	2823	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hocking, Katherine S.	1335	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Hocking, L.	2413	V-2 (UP)
Hodgkins, James W.	2165	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Hoefferle, Henry M.	0310	T-5; W-18; L-2; D-1
Hoeft, John E.	0795	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Hoffman, Mark	0927	V-2
Hoffman, Margaret	2605	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Hoffman, Warren C.	2549	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hoffman Porzel, Janet	0724	D-1; R-2; Z-11
Hoffstrom, Richard	2028	D-1 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Hokens, Sig	2190	W-2,W-8,W-25,W-27; R-14,R-19,R-32; Z-6,Z-18
Hokkanen, John W.	2905	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Hokkanen, Judith A.	2904	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Hokons, Edwin	2403	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Holm, James	2368	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Holmes, John R., Sr.	1713	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Hooper, Tim	3011	
Horner, John S.	2573	T-3,T-4; W-25,W-36; V-1,V-6; R-1,R-2,R-19,R-32; Z-1,Z-2,Z-6,Z-12,Z-18,Z-19,Z-20
Horner Flooring Co.	2695	V-2; D-1; Z-6
Horngren, Scott	2465	W-14; L-1; V-1,V-2,V-5
Horvath, Constance	2594	R-2
Horvath, Curt D.	0919	W-14; V-13
Houk, R. J.	0309	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Hosking, Raymond	2256	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Houghtalina, Jeffery N.	2119	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Houghton County Board of Commissioners	0651	T-2; V-8,V-11
House, A. Lyall	0111	V-2
Housler, Wayl	0336	W-1; V-2,V-9; D-1; R-27
Howard, Ron	0896	D-1; Z-6
Howard, Ronald	0952	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Howe, Dr. Albert C.	1402	T-3; V-2
Howell, G. R.	1726	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Howlett, C.	1450	T-3; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hubbard, Karen	2876	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (MC)
Huber, Robyn	0347	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Huddleston, Olga	2055	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Hughes, Sue W.	0629	W-39
Huland, Ernie	1997	V-4; Z-6 (LU)
Hullel, R.	0496	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Humphry, John C.	1347	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Hungate, George	1657	V-2; Z-6
Hunt, E. W.	1792	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hunter, Jan	1593	V-2; Z-6
Huntly, M.	2395	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Huotari, Bernie M.	2662	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Hurey, A.	2556	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hurkmans, Richard	2901	T-3; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Huss, James M.	0589	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hutchinson, Connie	2110	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Huxtable, Richard; Diane Pierce	0244	V-2,V-3
Hvoslef, Erik R.	1301	V-2; D-1; R-2
Hyrkas, Raymond	0613	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Hyrkos, Albert	1874	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-2
Hyry, Tom	3008	T-2; V-1; R-19
Hyska, Blaine	0416	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Hyvonen, Kelly	3004	V-1
Inch, Robert J.	0480	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Inch, Robert J.	0548	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Ingram, Donald O.	0008	V-2
Inman, Jack	0295	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Inman, Rachel	0247	T-3; V-2
Interior Township Board	2685	Z-6
Irish, Gordon B.	1820	D-1; R-27 (SX)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Iron County Chamber of Commerce	1796	W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (WP)
Iron County Timbermen's Association	3058	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-6,Z-8 (ST)
Ironwood Area Chamber of Commerce	2732	
Ironwood City Commission	2269	V-2,V-5; R-14,R-19,R-32; Z-6
Ironwood Rotary Club	2829	V-1; D-1
Ishum, Martin P.	0635	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Jaakkola, Francis	1640	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Jackson Arthur M., IV	0055	W-3; V-2; R-2
Jackson, Bruce	2804	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Jackson, L.	0777	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Jackson, Nancy A.	0061	T3; V-3
Jacobs, Jack T.	1504	W-1
Jacobs, Nick	2734	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Jacobs, R.M.	0519	T-3; D-1 (UP)
Jacobson, Clay	2887	T-2
Jacobson, Earl J.	2299	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Jacobson, Norman	1499	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Jacobson, V. Melvin	2043	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Jacquart, James	2874	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Jaehnig, Graham	0592	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Jaehnig, Graham A.	2305	D-1
Jaehnig, Marjori	2306	D-1; Z-6
Jakob, Dick	1182	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Janke, Robert A.	2061	W-1,W-10; V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Janssen, Rurik R.	1454	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Janus, Marion L.	0518	T-3; D-1 (UP)
Jarvey, Howard	0514	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Jchmicide, James C.	1759	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Jeffrey, Michael J.	1387	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Jenerou, William	1263	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Jenkins, Dale M.	1188	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Jenko, Robert	3040	T-2; V-7
Jennings, Larry	2429	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Jensen, Jim	0916	
Jentoft, Alf A.	0614	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Jeppesen, John C.	0049	T-3; W-3; V-2; R-2
Jepsen, Ed	0122	D-1; R-27
Jerrick, Charles J.	0245	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Jessen, Paul J.	1931	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Jevrasin, John	3050	V-7; R-2
Jilek, David H.	0837	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Jindrich, Joe	2869	T-4
Jnau, Verne W.	0864	T-3; W-1; V-11 (UP)
Joebe, Gertrude	0991	Z-8; T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Joebsch, Thomas G.	2586	W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Johns, Kenneth	1803	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Johns, Roy W.	2251	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Johns, Stanley	1666	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Johns, Stanley and Diana	2728	T-1; W-26; V-2,V-3,V-8; D-1; R-1; Z-6
Johnson, Arthur	2081	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson, Arvid R.	1001	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Johnson, Burton	1278	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Johnson, Carl	0216	W-1; V-9; D-1; R-27
Johnson, Carl	1204	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson, Chad	3051	
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Charles	0950	Z-6
Johnson, Charlotte	2213	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson Chester, Jr.	1855	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Johnson, Cheryl L.	2488	V-2; Z-9
Johnson, Daniel L.	2933	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson, Darlene M.	2566	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Johnson, Darryl	2474	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Johnson, Daryl	1856	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson, Donald E.	0807	
Johnson, Dorothy	0856	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson, E. Chester	1284	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Johnson, Edward W.	1845	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Johnson, Eunice	2245	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Johnson, Florence	1027	T-3; W-1; V-2; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson, Gary	2718	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Johnson, George	1580	
Johnson, George K.	1760	T-5; V-2
Johnson, Gerald L.	2671	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Johnson, Geraldine	0099	V-2
Johnson, Greg	2058	W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Johnson, Harold	2646	V-2; Z-6
Johnson, Heidi	2394	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Johnson, Herbert	1824	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Johnson, Henry	1873	V-2; Z-6
Johnson, Iver	0855	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson, J. Cabell	0112	T-3; V-2; R-2; Z-7
Johnson, J. G.	2262	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Johnson, J.I.	1010	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Johnson, Jack	1568	
Johnson, James A.	0767	Z-6; T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Johnson, James D.	2228	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Johnson, Janet	2899	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson, Kathy	1628	T-3; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson, Kelly	2969	V-2; D-1; Z-25
Johnson, Margel	0089	T-3; V-2
Johnson, Mark	2983	V-2
Johnson, Pete	2087	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson, R.D.	2593	W-9,W-34
Johnson, Richard	0759	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Johnson, Robert C.	0843	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Johnson, Robert W.	1981	Z-6
Johnson, Sandy K.	0578	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Johnson, Seth J.	0312	T-3; V-3; D-1; Z-6
Johnson, Thomas V.	1857	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Johnson, William J.	2701	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Jokela, John S.	0738	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Jokinen, John	2674	Z-6
Jokipii, Ralph	0373	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Jokisalo, Waino	0993	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Jolgren, Hubert E.	0737	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Jolgren, Kenneth	0544	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Jolgren, Roy A.	2280	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Jolowicz, Mr. & Mrs. Peter	0102	T-3; V-2; D-1,D-4; R-6
Jordan, Kelly	2989	T-2; V-2
Jousma, Fred	2521	
Joyal, Marvin	0877	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Judd, Thomas A.	1525	T-3 (UP)
Juidici, Lynn-Marie	0645	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Julio, Joseph E.	2582	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Julio, Laurence	2589	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Juntikka, Brian R.	0974	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Juntunen, Arthur E.	1032	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22 (MC)
Juntunen, Arthur P.	2030	D-1 (UP)
Juntunen, Duane	2031	D-1 (UP)
Juntunen, Larry E.	0784	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Juoppein, James	1115	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Juopperi, Roger A.	1864	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Juri, William A.	2204	V-2 (UP)
Jurica, Peter	0215	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Jurmi, Ralph	0675	D-1; Z-8
Jurmu, John A.	2658	D-1
Jurmu, Russell M.	2918	D-1
Jurmu, Audrey	2919	
Juth, R.J.	1194	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Kaars, Toivo H.	1018	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Kacer, Dorothy B.	0184	T-3; V-2
Kafczynch, Peter	0805	
Kahn, Don C.	2935	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Kahn, Esther	2936	Z-6
Kaiser, Lynne Ellen	2184	V-2,V-13
Kaleta, Dennis	0180	T-3; W-3,W-14; V-2; R-2
Kallio, William	1252	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Kallio, Irene V.	1254	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Kallio, Mr. & Mrs. David	1895	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Kallio, Bill, Waukesha Industrial Lumber, Inc.	2156	Z-6
Kamarainen, P.	1952	D-1
Kamarainen, Patrick L.	0276	V-1; R-2
Kamarainen, Ralph R.	1574	T-1; D-4; T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kamarainen, Ronald	1155	T-3; V-1,V-8,V-9; D-1
Kamunen, Mr. & Mrs. Toivo	1480	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Kananen, Alan D.	1044	W-1 (UP)
Kand, Roger O.	2698	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Kangas, William	1208	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kangas, Christopher	1783	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kanne, Robert M.	2543	T-3; V-3; D-1; R-28
Kany, Joseph P.	2210	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kany, William	2212	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kaplan, Abner	2764	T-3; V-2
Karger, Leonard	0761	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Kariainen, Alfred	1084	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1 (UP)
Karianen, Becky	1045	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kariainen, Paul	1060	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Kariainen, Toivo	1061	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Karionen, Alvin	1430	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Karli, Edward C.	2425	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Karsten, Jim	0697	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Karttunen, Todd	2783	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Karvonen, V.	1448	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kasieta, Stanley	0772	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kaufman, Jane	2959	V-2
Kauma, Toivo	1761	V-2,V-12; D-1
Kauma, Nancy R.	3055	V-12; D-1; Z-6
Kauranen, Eino	0461	T-3
Kauranen, Elmer W.	0796	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kauranen, Gene	2046	W-1; R-2,R-27
Kazaneki, L. K.	1711	D-1 (UP)
Kearly, Ted	2218	T-2,T-3,T-5; W-1; V-2; D-1; R-27; Z-22
Keepers, Cecil H.	1023	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Keils, Lucinda	2491	W-39; V-1,V-2,V-13
Keippela, Don	2879	T-1; V-2,V-6,V-11
Kekko, C. Fred	0622	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-11; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Keller, Doris G.	0022	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Keller, Sally	0159	T-3; V-2; D-1
Kellett, Mr. & Mrs. Robert	0804	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kelley, Jennifer	1371	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kelley, Thomas L.	1374	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kellio, Bernard	0346	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Kelly, David P.	1532	D-1
Kemp, Mr. & Mrs. Keith	0149	T-3; V-2
Kempen, Teresa M.	2095	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Kemppainen, Carl W.	0563	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kemppainen, Donald	1346	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kemppainen, Harold L.	0345	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kemppainen, Jackie	1690	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Kemppainen, Jackie	2153	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Kemppainen, Wesley	2023	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Kennard, Elbert F.	0097	T-3; V-3
Kennedy, Duncan J.	2201	
Kennedy, Jane A.	1327	
Kennedy, William J.	1742	
Kenyon, Paul C.	0124	T-3; V-2,V-3; D-1; R-19
Keranen, August J.	1361	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kerkove, Bruce	0196	T-3; W-7; V-3; D-1; R-30,R-31
Kerner, Victor	1835	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Kerridge, D.D.	0362	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Kersten, Mr. & Mrs. William	0906	D-1; Z-6
Kersten, Philip R., Kersten Brothers Lumber Co.	2271	V-4; Z-6 (LU)
Keski, Wayne	0460	Z-6
Kettunen, Carl T.	1930	D-1 (UP)
Kettunen, John H.	1929	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Kettunen, Mandy	1961	V-2; Z-6
Keutti, Aale	2747	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Kevan, D.	2790	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kidd, Peter	2350	D-1; R-27 (SX)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Kiesling, Richard L.	2466	T-3; V-2; D-4; R-2,R-27
Killen, Rosemary M.	0702	
Kimball, Bradford C.	0912	T-2,T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1
Kimbell, David	2836	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kimpel, Rita	0918	
Kind, Leon L.	0133	R-2; Z-7
King, Charles P.	1449	T-3; V-2; D-1 (UP)
King, Cindy	0407	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
King, David S.	0177	T-3; V-2,V-3; D-1; R-2
King, David S.	0288	Z-9
King, Doug	0505	D-1; R-27 (SX)
King, Kristie	2949	V-1; Z-22
King, Roy	0976	T-2; V-1,V-11,V-13; Z-22
King, Steve	1879	W-1; V-11; D-1 (UP)
Kinnunen, Helen M.	1859	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Kinnunen, Kristy	3027	
Kipfer, Ann A.	1559	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Kirk, Clifford A.	0101	W-3; D-1; Z-11
Kitton, Judy	2122	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Kitzman, Driftten	2636	W-1; V-11 (UP)
Kitzman, Gerry	2408	T-3; D-1 (UP)
Kivi, Gregory R.	0626	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kivi, Raymond	0826	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kivi, Raymond D.	2794	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kiviranta, Laurie	0374	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kivisto, Jay	3001	R-2
Kleinke, Reverend Robert	2268	
Klemettila, Edwin A.	1710	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Klewin, Kristine M.	0045	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1
Kliman, H.P.	1600	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Klimek, Barbara	2126	V-2,V-9; Z-8 (ST)
Klingbeil, Leslie	0707	W-1; V-9; D-1; R-27; Z-6
Klitzke, Meredith A.	1274	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Klitzke, Warren	1272	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Kloet, John G.	0472	T-3 (UP)
Klok, D. J.	2349	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Klyza, Christopher J.	0938	T-3; V-2; D-1
Knauet, Clem R.	1451	W-36; T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Knight, E. A.	2856	T-4
Knight, Richard	2347	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Knipfer, Rick M.	1764	D-1; Z-6
Knivila, & Mrs. Emil R.	1441	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Knudson, T. E.	2134	V-2; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Knuutila, Gertie	1024	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Knuttila, Paul	1294	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Knuttila Logging	1264	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Kocher, Michael H.	1949	T-1; D-1; Z-6
Koczsal, Louis G.	0550	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Koehlin, Dennis G.	0874	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Koerber, Jr.,MD, Walter A.	2449	T-3; V-2
Koermmer, Vic	2371	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Koerschner, E.R.	1297	V-2; R-2; Z-6
Kohn, Frances M.	0190	D-1; R-2

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Koivisto, Honorable Don	1282	Z-6
Koivu, Charles	0775	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Koivu, Jerry	1672	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Koivu, Onni W.	1765	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Koivu, Ryan	1695	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Kolesar, Bernard	0454	
Kolesar, Brian	0798	W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kolesar, Clem	0581	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kolesar, Paul	0813	
Kolesar, Richard	0428	Z-6
Kolinsky, Jane	0978	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kolinsky, Nick and Tom	0980	D-1
Komes, Robert D.	0029	T-3; V-2; D-1
Kontny, Dennis	1354	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Kopsi, Wiljo I.	2275	
Kopsi, Linda	2890	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Kopsi, Delbert H.	2891	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Korhonen, Richard	1020	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Korpi, Calvin	2291	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Koruga, Paula J.	0947	Z-8
Koruga, Peter E.	1206	V-1,V-2; Z-6
Koruga, Peter G.	1207	
Koski, Edward B.	2619	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Koski, Roy A.	2944	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Koski, Paul J.	1075	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Koski, Walter	1674	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Koskinen, Pat	2477	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Kotila, Robert	0369	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kotlarczyk, Kelly	0044	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Koziol, S.	0698	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Kracke, Mr. & Mrs. K.	0585	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-11, D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22 (MC)
Krahn, Herman	2664	V-2; D-1; Z-6
Kramer, William P.	0021	T-3; V-2,V-3
Kraus, Pamela	0450	Z-9
Kraus, Michael F.	0953	D-1
Krause, Mr. & Mrs. Paul	1054	T-3; V-2
Krause, Reinhart	1542	
Krebs, Harry	0560	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Kreder, Virgil L.	1571	V-2
Krench, Michelle	0387	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Krenek, James	0246	T-2; V-1; D-1; R-1,R19,R-32
Krenek, James	1582	T-1
Kressler, W.G.	0398	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-6
Kretz, Dan	2740	V-2; Z-6
Krisi, Harry	2348	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Krohn, Susan	0018	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Kronemeyer,Mr. and Mrs. John	2765	V-1; R-1,R-19
Krook, Nels	1332	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Kroon, Lloyd H.	0193	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Kroon, Lloyd H.	1839	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Krueger, Earl	2699	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Krueger, Herb	1380	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Kruger, Kim	2405	W-1; V-2 (UP)

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Krumm, Ray	2878	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Kryzchi, John	1124	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Krznarich, John	0683	Z-6
Kuchera, Steve	0371	T-3; V-2
Kuchevar, Frank	2507	D-2
Kuenning, Thomas	1953	T-3; V-2
Kugler, Douglas E.	2019	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Kugler, Brenda A.	2020	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Kuhn, Dr. Anne C.	0052	T-3; V-2
Kuiranen, Toivo	2926	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Kuivanen, Chadwick	0954	Z-2; T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kuivanen, Nels	1703	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Kuivanen, Selda	2922	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Kuivanen, Susan	0901	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kujala, Jack	1349	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Kukki, Dennis	2115	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kukla, Walter J.	0509	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Kulak, Angela	3006	V-1
Kulchuh, K.	1469	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Kummer, Walter	0209	T-3; W-1; V-3
Kunick, Earnest	2459	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Kunta, Frank W.	0820	
Kuntz, Ron	1678	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Kupen, Janice R.	1131	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kurala, Wesley	0499	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kurtagh, Emeric	2467	T-2,T-3; W-4; D-1; R-2,R-4,R-14,R-19
Kuskin n, Victor	2849	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Kyeby, Michael D.	1714	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Kystion, C. J.	1766	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (UP)
Kzneriah, Daniel	2261	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
LaBelle, Mary	0914	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
LaBine, Thomas W.	1028	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
LaBine, F. Tom	1958	
LaCombe, David B.	0255	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
LaCourt, Wilfred M.	0695	R-2; T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
LaCourt, Ronald	1386	R-2; T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
LaFortune, Cathy A.	1287	T-3; V-2,V-12
LaFortune, Cathy A.	2627	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10,W-12; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22 (MC)
LaMaide, Daniel L.	1904	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
LaMarche, Mr. and Mrs. Gervais	2639	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
LaMora, Scott	2888	T-2
LaPointe, Phillip	0608	D-1 (UP)
LaPointe, Phillip	1065	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
LaRock, Don	1536	
Lackin, Stanely	1050	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Laessig, Donovan J.	1589	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Lahde, Sharon	2220	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Lahti, William	1316	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Laing, Rebecca B.	0253	T-3
Laitala, Albert A.	1094	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Laitila, George S.	1063	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Laitinen, David G.	1174	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Lake, Ronald	2229	D-1; R-27 (SX)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Lamb, K. E.	2840	D-1; Z-6
Lambert, Bernard J.	2008	D-1
Lambert, Richard A.	1585	W-24; V-9
Lammet, Walter J.	2928	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Lampart, Tami	2991	T-2; D-1
Lamy, James C.	2723	W-1; V-8; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Lanczy, MD, Tamas A.	0329	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Lane, Dan	1342	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Lane, Duane	1437	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lane, Nancy Stevenson	0071	T-3; W-3; V-2
Lane, Ray D.	2259	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Lange, Mr. and Mrs. Richard	2307	D-1; Z-6
Lange, Richard L., Sr.	3057	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Langmesser, K.M.	2495	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Langoussis, Josie H.	2444	W-4; V-3; D-1
Lanken, Stan	2098	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lannet, Elmer F.	0594	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lant, Paul	2152	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Lant, Pearl	2151	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Laplante, Guy R.	2707	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Lapp, Rick	1136	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Larkin, June	1773	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Larson, Erick	1892	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Larson, Erick	2142	T-2; V-2
Larson, Ray C.	2576	T-3; D-1
Larson, Richard L.	0879	
Larson, Wilbert	1497	
Larson, William	0357	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Latinen, Marilyn H.	2078	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Latuala, Mr. and Mrs. Donald	1945	T-3; D-1 (UP)
Latvala, Eino	1489	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Latvalog, Steven E.	1944	T-3; D-1 (UP)
Lava-Kellar, Lisa	0143	T-3; V-3; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Kevin	2480	T-5; W-34; L-2; V-1,V-11; R-2; Z-12
Lawry, Robert	2774	V-2,V-8,V-10; Z-8 (ST)
Lawson, Ken	1377	W-3; V-2,V-3; D-1; Z-9
Layano, Yolanda	2995	V-2
LeBlanc, Robert	1461	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
LeBoeuf, Donald	2002	
LeClaire, Ann	1262	T-1; V-1; D-1
LeClaire, Carolyn	2235	D-1
LeClaire, Louis	2236	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
LeCureux & Marshall	2346	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
LeMay, Rebecca	1826	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
LeMay, Tom	1830	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
LeRoy, Mrs. and Mrs. James	2562	D-2
LeRoy, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon A.	2597	D-2
Leaf, Duane	1832	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Leazd, Sandra J.	1209	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Lecker, Katherine J.	1465	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Leckson, Mike	0187	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27; (TP)
Lee, Marc	1258	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Lee, Robert E.	2756	V-1; D-1

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Lee, Russell	0561	
Lee, Warren	0486	
Leege, Philip B.	0891	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Lefebore, Bob	2430	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lehmann, William R.	1643	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lehtinen, Jan	1423	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lehto, Voitto	2673	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Leiker, Ben	1756	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lein, Nathan	0988	W-1; V-2 (UP)
Leinon, Dave	2545	D-1
Leinon, Raymond	1886	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Leinonen, Henry A.	1067	T-3; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Leitz, Earl	1126	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Leksell, Russell	2779	D-1
Lemback, Robert	1116	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lemberger, John S.	0046	V-2; R-2
Lemieux, Craig J.	0105	T-3; V-2; R-2
Leppala, Randy C.	1780	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Leppanen, Lloyd W.	2624	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Levijoki, Mr. and Mrs. Eino W.	0590	T-3; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Lewinski, Evelyn	1453	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Libertoski, Clara	0658	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Lidbeck, Daniel	0948	W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Lilak, Douglas F.	1993	V-2; Z-9
Lillian, Jack L.	0671	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lindberg, Roland K.	0817	D-1
Lindblom, Edward T.	0571	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Lindblom, Celia, Scandanavian Designs	0137	T-3; V-3; Z-9
Lindgren, M. Jeannette	1407	D-1,D-2
Lindholm, Larry	1625	T-3; Z-27 (UP)
Lindholm, Terry	1082	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lindley, Paulette J.	0556	Z-6; D-1; R-27 (SX)
Lindquist, Preside, Brian	2780	
Lindrus, Salma	2910	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Lindsay, Dave	1591	Z-6
Lindsey, James	2027	D-1 (UP)
Lindstrom, Ray	2417	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Linna, Eino	0583	
Linnaeve, Francis	0755	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Lintner, David	2755	T-2,T-5; R-27
Lipinski, & Mrs. Raymond	1490	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Liskela, Gerald D.	2748	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Little, Mary B.	2325	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Liuha, William	1583	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Livermore, Edward	2563	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Livingston, Mike	3013	T-3; V-2; Z-18
Locher, William J.	2300	T-1; D-1
Lock, Marilyn	2012	Z-6
Locke, Edward N.	0970	V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-8,Z-2
Locke, Simeon	1303	V-2
Lockhart, Andrew	2250	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Lockhart, Raymond	1147	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Lockwood, Vicki A.	2875	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Loew, Terry	2724	T-3; W-3,W-24; V-2; D-1; R-19,R-27; Z-3
Loflin, Christine	0028	D-1
Lomer, W.F.	2227	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Loney, Joseph W.	2178	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; R-1
Longhini, John H.	0774	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Longtin, Glen	2841	W-7,W-9,W-20,W-21,W-27,W-33; V-1; R-2,R-21
Longtin, Robert	2056	T-3; D-1 (UP)
Lorence, Mike	1562	V-4; Z-6
Lorendo, George A.	1473	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lorenson, Clarence B.	0264	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Lorenson, Gunnar W.	0265	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Lorenson, John	0825	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Louko, Edward	1517	
Loukopoulos, James	0705	T-3; V-2; R-2
Louys, Barbara N.	1578	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Lovegrove, W. Paul	1399	V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19,R-32
Lovelace, Donna	2939	W-1; D-1 (UP)
Lowe, C. Lawrence	2540	T-4; V-1,V-14; D-1; R-1,R-2; Z-12
Lozier, Ray D.	1344	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Lubbers, Elaine J.	0100	V-2; R-2
Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Tom	1198	V-2,V-11 (UP)
Luehrs, Dean	0800	T-3, T-5; W-1; V-7,V-11; D-1; R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Luergerhaugen, John C.	1823	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Lukas, Paul	3025	
Luke, Jill D.	0986	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Luke, Kirk	1500	V-2,V-8; Z-8 (UP)
Luke, Lyle	1575	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Lukkans, Donald R.	1781	V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Lund, Dixie A.	2260	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Lund, J. A.	0445	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Lundeen, John H.	1685	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Lundin, Janet	2684	T-2; W-2; V-1,V-6,V-11,V-13; Z-22
Lundin, Robert	2915	T-2; V-2,V-6,V-11,V-13; D-1
Lundy, John A.	2700	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Lungerhausen, Lorraine S.	1819	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Luoma, Ardith	1358	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Luoma, Eugene W.	1238	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Lutey, Violet	2621	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Lutz, Eleanor	1955	T-3; V-2; Z-11
Luyckx, Ann	0070	V-2; D-1; R-2
Lynn, Frank	0130	V-3
Lynn, Jennifer	0311	V-2,V-3; D-1
Mabry, Lewis Rodney	1146	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
MacArgle, & Mrs. Hal	0132	V-3; D-1
MacFarlane, Ruth B.	2558	W-39; V-12,V-13; D-1; R-19,R-32
MacGregor, David	0887	V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
MacPherson, John D.	2776	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
MacPherson, Inc.	0522	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Macaulay, Max	0385	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Machalk, Steve	1815	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Mack, Senator Joseph	0136	D-1
Mackinder, Phillip	2953	T-3; V-1
Madaski, Linda	2398	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

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Madaski, Pete	2397	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Magder, Shirley	0248	T-3; V-2; Z-11
Mailey, Julie	1941	V-2 (UP)
Makela, Donald	0383	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Maki, Charles	2038	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Maki, Cully	2209	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Maki, David W.	2385	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2, Z-22 (MC)
Maki, Don	1219	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Maki, Donald S.	1043	
Maki, Gerald W.	0666	T-2; D-1
Maki, James	1472	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Maki, Michael J.	2892	R-2; Z-6
Maki, Raymond E.	2927	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Maki, Robert	1108	T-3,T-5; W-36,W-39; L-2; D-1; R-1
Maki, Robert	1357	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Maki, Roger	1087	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Maki, Roy B.	2013	T-3; W-24; V-1,V-13
Maki, Roy H.	1428	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Maki, Ruth	2923	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Maki, Terry	0575	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Maki, Victor E.	2851	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Maki, Wesley	2076	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Malaat, Mike	2057	T-3; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Malkin, Alec	1298	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Malmsten, William	2591	W-35; D-1,D-3,D-4,D-7; R-32; Z-24
Malnar, Anton	1080	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Malnar, Darrell	2524	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Malnar, Mickie	2525	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Maloney, Clarence	1530	D-1
Malw, David	1621	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Manchester, Jim	2231	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Maneti, John	0541	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Manierre, W.R.	0017	V-3; D-1
Manninen, Thomas J., Ont. Cty. Cont.	2482	T-3; V-1,V-2; D-1; R-2
Manning, Ben	1479	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Manning, Vernon	1937	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Mansfield, Steven M.	0327	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Manski, Paul E.	0488	W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Maraumi, Roy	0489	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Marchello, Steve A.	2802	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Marinen, Robert	1488	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Marinich, Thomas	2710	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Markton, Todd J.	2208	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Marquardt, Vern	1581	V-2; T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Marsh, Jon E.	0073	T-3; W-3; V-2
Marshall, John F.	1185	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Martin, David	0439	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Martin, David	2173	V-2
Marttila, Thomas J.	0208	T-2; W-1,W-12,W-14,W-36; V-2,V-5,V-6,V-8,V-9,V-11,V-12,V-13; D-1; R-1,R-2,R-11,R-1
Mashak, Rhonda R.	2121	V-2,V-8,V-9; Z-8 (ST)
Matelski, Edward, Sr.	0324	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Mathis, Wayne J.	1364	D-1
Matrello, Tom	1245	D-1; R-27 (SX)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Matthews, George	0318	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Matthews, Russell	2129	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Mattila, Dennis H.	1071	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Mattila, Earl H.	0593	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Mattila, Yalmer	0358	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Mattson, David	2789	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Mattson, E.A.	2555	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Mattson, Edwin B.	0555	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Mattson, Emma E.	2631	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Mattson, Gerald	1661	
Mattson, Glenn	0452	Z-6
Mattson, Vivian	0291	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Mayfair, Louis F.	0170	W-1; V-8,V-9 (TP)
Mayo, James W.	0468	D-1 (UP)
Mayo, James W.	2367	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Mazla, Louis A.	1805	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Mazzen, Michael D.	0615	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
McAllister, Clarke	1404	V-2,V-4; Z-6
McClung, John A.	0334	T-3; V-2
McCollum, Barbara Jane	0537	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
McCollum, Richard H.	0538	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
McConnell, Fred	0305	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
McConnell, Bob and Marion	2270	T-3, V-2
McConnell, W. Scott	2596	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-9,Z-22 (MC)
McCormick, Marcia	0894	R-22
McCormick, Robert J.	1528	T-3; W-1; V-11; Z-27 (UP)
McCormick, Jerry, Gerald McCormick Sawmill, Inc.	0895	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
McCraw, Jack D.	2155	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1 (TP)
McDonald, David	1122	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
McDonald, David E., Jr.	2777	T-1,T-2,T-3; V-2; R-2,R-21; Z-6
McDonald, Jon	2997	T-2; V-2; D-1
McDonald, W. L.	2442	L-2; D-1
McDonald, W.L.	2778	L-2; D-1; Z-12
McDonnell, Joseph K.	0510	W-2,W-26; D-1
McFarlane, D. M.	2629	D-1 (UP)
McGrorts, Joseph	0451	T-3; V-2
McGuire, Delmar I.	0424	W-1; V-9; D-1; R-27; Z-6
McGuire, Simon	2984	V-2
McHugh, Jack	0968	T-3; V-2,V-3; D-1
McInnerney, Betty	0977	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
McKetrick, Ruth	2630	W-1; V-2 (UP)
McLean, Jr., W.F.	2158	
McLesh, Robert L.	2962	T-3; V-1,V-13; D-1,D-2
McMullin, Jackie	2971	V-2; Z-22
McNeil, Jim	0316	V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
McQuiggin, Bernard	1229	D-1; R-27 (SX)
McQuiggin, Margaret K.	1225	D-1; R-27 (SX)
McRae, John	1003	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Meagher, J. H., Ontonagon County Board of Commissioners	0962	V-7
Mechon, Joseph D.	1638	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Meeder, Tim	1684	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Menard, Curtis	0395	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Menard, R. J.	1822	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Menghini, Joyce A.	0503	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Menzner, Robert J.	1569	V-2
Mercer, Roy G.	0403	T-3
Merrell, Ed	0076	T-3; V-3; D-1; Z-11
Mertz, Thomas E.	0203	T-3; V-2; D-1
Messenger, Thomas J.	0402	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Meunier, James	2657	T-2,T-3; W-7; V-1,V-2,V-8,V-9,V-11; D-1; R-2,R-27
Meyers, Bob	1175	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Meyers, Bob	1212	V-2; D-1
Meyer, Donald A.	1579	V-9 (ST)
Meyer, Patricia	2537	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Meyers, James P.	1157	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; R-2; Z-27 (UP)
Meyer, John A.	2462	T-5; V-3
Michaelson, Dan	2389	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Michaey, Gerald	1614	D-1 (UP)
Michaud, Pamela A.	1840	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Michie, James G.	2880	V-1,V-12; D-1; R-27; Z-6
Michigan Association of Timbermen	2661	V-1,V-2,V-3,V-5,V-8,V-9; R-2,R-27
Michigan Depart. of Natural Resources	2859	T-4,T-5; W-2,W-6,W-17,W-20,W-21,W-22,W-30,W-39; V-4,V-5,V-8; D-1; R-2,R-10,R-12, R-21; Z-3,Z-6,Z-8,Z-12,Z-22
Michigan Environmental Council	2463	T-2,T-5; W-3,W-5,W-24; V-2,V-12; D-1; R-27
Michigan Forest Association	2198	V-1,V-8; D-1
Michigan Natural Areas Council	2493	
Michigan Natural Features Inventory	2572	T-1; W-5,W-6,W-39
Michigan Society of American Foresters	3061	T-2,T-5; W-2,W-39; V-1,V-2,V-8,V-11; D-1; R-2; Z-3
Michigan Steelheaders	2689	T-2
Michigan Trappers Assn.	2839	V-8,V-9; D-1
Michigan United Conservation Clubs	2736	W-1,W-6,W-22,W-27,W-33; V-8; D-1; R-14
Michigan-Wisconsin Timber Producers Assn.	2247	W-24; V-1,V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27
Michlig, Richard L.	1596	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Mickelson, Catherine	2897	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Middleton, Douglas W.	1899	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Miheive, George	1716	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Miilu, Jerry	1889	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Miilu, Mike	2486	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Mikkola, Richard	1547	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Mikus, Mr. and Mrs. Mike	0584	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-7,Z-22; (MC)
Miles, Jack	2099	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Millard, E. C.	1924	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Miller, Amy	1444	W-1 (UP)
Miller, C.	2315	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. A.	2314	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Miller, Ed	1268	T-3; W-3; V-2; R-2
Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Harold	2316	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Miller, L.L.	0530	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Miller, Lee H.	2719	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Miller, Dr. R. A.	0765	T-2,T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Miller, Steven	2114	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Miller, Dr. Todd C.	0161	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-7
Miller, Vicki	3007	V-2; D-1

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Miller, William T.	2782	T-2,T-3; W-1,W-10; L-1; V-1,V-2; D-1; Z-6
Mills, Alfred S.	0194	T-3; V-2
Milton, Chandos E.	1698	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Minerick, Robert	1267	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Minks, Charlotte	2174	V-2
Miron, Harry	2066	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Miron, James	2071	T-3,T-4; W-1; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-6,Z-22
Mitchell, Thomas	1223	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Mitchell, Elizabeth J.	1233	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Mitchell, Harold	1249	
Mitchell, Allan	1675	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Mitchell, Allan	1916	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Mitchell, John	2601	W-3,W-24,W-39; V-3; D-1,D-3,D-4; R-2
Moeke II, Burton	0292	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Moilanen, Arthur J.	2645	D-1; Z-7
Moilanen, Jack M.	1261	D-1; Z-6
Moilanen, K. J.	2197	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Molinare, David J.	2283	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Mollard, William	0595	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Moncom, Jr., Robert L.	1842	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Mongeon, Mark	2059	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Mongeon, Mona	1455	V-2,V-11 (UP)
Monk, Carol	2200	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Monk, Jerry F.	1002	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Monroe, Pamela J.	2252	W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Moon, Thomas C.	2225	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Moore, Susan	0521	V-1,V-2,V-13
Mooring, Mr. & Mrs. F. Paul	0314	T-3; W-3; V-2; R-2
Moran, Harry W.	2469	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Moran, Stewart T.	0326	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Moran, Stewart T.	0492	R-27; Z-6
Moreau, D.R.	0899	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Moren, Gerald	2830	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Moren, Joyce	2828	W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Moren, Patrice J.	2832	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Moren, Richard H.	0838	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Morgan, Megans	2972	Z-6
Morgenroth, Terry	0400	
Morgenroth, Terry	0579	T-3; V-2
Morgenroth, Terry	2502	T-3; V-2; Z-11
Morris, Michael K.	2769	Z-6
Morrison, Arthur	0674	
Morrison, Paul	1341	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Moser, Ingeborg R.	1306	V-2; D-1; R-2
Moskiva, Betty M.	2613	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Moulton, John R.	0138	T-3; V-3; D-1
Movrich, Emil F.	2683	Z-6
Mower, Val A., Jr.	1999	Z-6
Mower, Val A., Jr.	1998	V-2
Mross, Mr. & Mrs. John	0041	T-3; V-3
Mueller, J. H.	1413	V-1,V-2,V-8,V-9
Mukavitz, David R.	1110	T-5; W-24; L-2; V-1; D-1; R-5
Murach, Lee	2445	V-2

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Mutkala, Toivo	0904	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Myers, Robert	1888	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Myhren, Beatrice	1897	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Myhren, Connie	2692	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Myhren, Randy	1086	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Myhren, Randy	2693	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Myhren, Lucille M.	1863	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Myhren, Raymond	2610	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Myhren, Walter E.	2074	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Myhren, William	1870	T-3; V-2,V-13; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nagel, Marilyn K.	1398	Z-6
Nagel, Mike	2278	V-2; R-1,R-19,R-32
Nagode, Louis	1513	Z-6
Nankervis, James	1599	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nankey, Jan A.	2451	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Napel, John	1919	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Napel, Peter	2042	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nara, Frank W.	0998	T-2,T-5; W-1; V-1; D-1; R-27; Z-22
Nateboom, L.	0889	V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
National Audubon Society	2855	T-2,T-3; W-21,W-26,W-34,W-39; V-1,V-5,V-9,V-12,V-13; D-1; R-2,R-12,R-14,R-19,R-27; Z-5,Z-24
Navickas, John	1119	Z-6
Navickas, H. Marie	1120	Z-6
Neff, David R.	2640	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Negri, John	2241	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Negri, Joseph P.	2242	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Negri, Robert J.	2798	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Negro, John	1706	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Neimi, Merlin	1091	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nelson family,	0396	V-2; R-2; Z-6
Nelson, Conrad	0598	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nelson, Harold L.	1370	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-14
Nelson, Jerry	2847	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Nelson, M. Helen	2628	T-3; V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Nelson, Marvin	2772	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Nelson, Marvin	1507	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Nelson, Neal	2826	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nelson, Martin K.	0526	T-3; V-1,V-11; D-4; R-2,R-21
Nelson, Randy	0637	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Nelson, T.R.	1205	D-1 (UP)
Nerva, Eino	1333	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Ness, J. I.	2344	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ness, Lola E.	1727	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ness, Roy A.	1729	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Newberg, Gaylord F.	1055	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Newhouse, Leslie	1736	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Newman, Donald	0981	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nicholls, Ken J.	0009	W-10; R-19,R-24,R-25,R-27,
Niemela, Ronald	0546	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemela, Gary	2468	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Niemi, Angela	2360	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Niemi, Carol L.	2215	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemi, Dan	2950	V-1,V-2,V-11,V-13

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Niemi, Dennis	1047	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemi, Douglas A.	2866	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Niemi, Eric	3042	D-1
Niemi, G.	1486	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Niemi, Harold	2018	T-3; W-27; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Niemi, Jane	2557	W-1; D-1; R-2; Z-22
Niemi, John	2912	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Niemi, Merlin	1091	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemi, Raymond	1462	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemi, Roy	1353	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Niemi, Wilbert W.	2578	V-2,V-6,V-11
Niemi, Wilbert W.	3056	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemisto, Reuben G.	2004	V-3; Z-6
Nikkela, Matt C.	2404	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Ninefeldt, James P.	2088	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nisiewicz, H.J.	0123	T-3; W-3; V-2
Nixon, M.J.	1173	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nixon, Joan V.	1634	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Noblet, Edwin	2147	W-36; V-8,V-9; D-1
Noblet, John C.	0875	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-8; D-1 (UP)
Noblet, Lou	0944	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1
Noblet, Virginia V.	0949	W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Noland, Dr. Thomas L.	1148	T-3; W-3; V-3; D-1
Nolingberg, Carl	0465	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Norden, Art	0266	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Nordine, Cathy	1390	V-2
Nordine, Gale	1890	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Nordine, J.W.	1314	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Nordine, Jack M.	0799	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nordine, Jim, Jim Nordine Logging and Trucking, Inc.	2737	L-2; V-2,V-8; D-1
Nordine, Mike	1218	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Nordine, Russell	2309	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Nordine, Tom	0094	D-1; R-2,R-12
Norepl, Tom	0365	D-1
Norkal, A.M.	0600	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Norkol, Jerry Alan	0679	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Norr, George H.	1345	D-1; R-27 (SX)
North, Matt N.	2917	T-2; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Nousiainen, Leo	0609	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Novak, John	1443	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Novak, Marion	0897	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Nowicke, John A.	1515	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Nurmi, Joan A.	1339	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Nurmi, George	1834	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Nyberg, Gerald P.	1648	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nye, Marian	0915	
O'Brien, Tom	0406	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
O'Brien, Dennis H.	1735	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22 (UP)
Odell, K.E.	2554	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Oger, Mary	2583	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Oger, Steven E.	2584	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Oja, Dennis C.	0260	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Mutkala, Toivo	0904	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Myers, Robert	1888	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Myhren, Beatrice	1897	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Myhren, Connie	2692	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Myhren, Randy	1086	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Myhren, Randy	2693	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Myhren, Lucille M.	1863	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Myhren, Raymond	2610	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Myhren, Walter E.	2074	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Myhren, William	1870	T-3; V-2,V-13; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nagel, Marilyn K.	1398	Z-6
Nagel, Mike	2278	V-2; R-1,R-19,R-32
Nagode, Louis	1513	Z-6
Nankervis, James	1599	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nankey, Jan A.	2451	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Napel, John	1919	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Napel, Peter	2042	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nara, Frank W.	0998	T-2,T-5; W-1; V-1; D-1; R-27; Z-22
Nateboom, L.	0889	V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
National Audubon Society	2855	T-2,T-3; W-21,W-26,W-34,W-39; V-1,V-5,V-9,V-12,V-13; D-1; R-2,R-12,R-14,R-19,R-27; Z-5,Z-24
Navickas, John	1119	Z-6
Navickas, H. Marie	1120	Z-6
Neff, David R.	2640	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Negri, John	2241	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Negri, Joseph P.	2242	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Negri, Robert J.	2798	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Negro, John	1706	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Neimi, Merlin	1091	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nelson family,	0396	V-2; R-2; Z-6
Nelson, Conrad	0598	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nelson, Harold L.	1370	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-14
Nelson, Jerry	2847	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Nelson, M. Helen	2628	T-3; V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Nelson, Marvin	2772	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Nelson, Marvin	1507	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Nelson, Neal	2826	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nelson, Martin K.	0526	T-3; V-1,V-11; D-4; R-2,R-21
Nelson, Randy	0637	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Nelson, T.R.	1205	D-1 (UP)
Nerva, Eino	1333	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Ness, J. I.	2344	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ness, Lola E.	1727	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ness, Roy A.	1729	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Newberg, Gaylord F.	1055	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Newhouse, Leslie	1736	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Newman, Donald	0981	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nicholls, Ken J.	0009	W-10; R-19,R-24,R-25,R-27,
Niemela, Ronald	0546	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemela, Gary	2468	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Niemi, Angela	2360	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Niemi, Carol L.	2215	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemi, Dan	2950	V-1,V-2,V-11,V-13

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Niemi, Dennis	1047	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemi, Douglas A.	2866	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Niemi, Eric	3042	D-1
Niemi, G.	1486	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Niemi, Harold	2018	T-3; W-27; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Niemi, Jane	2557	W-1; D-1; R-2; Z-22
Niemi, John	2912	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Niemi, Merlin	1091	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemi, Raymond	1462	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemi, Roy	1353	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Niemi, Wilbert W.	2578	V-2,V-6,V-11
Niemi, Wilbert W.	3056	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Niemisto, Reuben G.	2004	V-3; Z-6
Nikkela, Matt C.	2404	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Ninefeldt, James P.	2088	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nisiewicz, H.J.	0123	T-3; W-3; V-2
Nixon, M.J.	1173	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nixon, Joan V.	1634	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Noblet, Edwin	2147	W-36; V-8,V-9; D-1
Noblet, John C.	0875	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-8; D-1 (UP)
Noblet, Lou	0944	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1
Noblet, Virginia V.	0949	W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Noland, Dr. Thomas L.	1148	T-3; W-3; V-3; D-1
Nolingberg, Carl	0465	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Norden, Art	0266	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Nordine, Cathy	1390	V-2
Nordine, Gale	1890	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Nordine, J.W.	1314	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Nordine, Jack M.	0799	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nordine, Jim, Jim Nordine Logging and Trucking, Inc.	2737	L-2; V-2,V-8; D-1
Nordine, Mike	1218	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Nordine, Russell	2309	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Nordine, Tom	0094	D-1; R-2,R-12
Norepl, Tom	0365	D-1
Norkal, A.M.	0600	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,7-22 (MC)
Norkol, Jerry Alan	0679	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Norr, George H.	1345	D-1; R-27 (SX)
North, Matt N.	2917	T-2; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Nousiainen, Leo	0609	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Novak, John	1443	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Novak, Marion	0897	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Nowicke, John A.	1515	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Nurmi, Joan A.	1339	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Nurmi, George	1834	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Nyberg, Gerald P.	1648	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Nye, Marian	0915	
O'Brien, Tom	0406	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
O'Brien, Dennis H.	1735	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22 (UP)
Odell, K.E.	2554	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Oger, Mary	2583	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Oger, Steven E.	2584	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Oja, Dennis C.	0260	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Oja, Dennis C., Keweenaw Land Assn.	2767	V-1
Oja, Jerry W.	2600	W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ojala, Dan	2029	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ojala, Richard H.	1129	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ojaniemi, Armas N.	2452	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Olbi, V.I.	1167	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Olejniczak, Bernard	2258	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Olender, Gregory C.	1164	V-11; Z-6
Olgren, J. A.	1849	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Ollila, James	0878	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Ollila, Lauri E.	1799	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Olmsted, Carrie	0164	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Olsen, Edward J.	2183	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Olson, Carl A.	0797	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Olson, David	2726	T-3; W-3; V-2; R-2
Olson, David D.	0640	T-3; W-1; V-2; Z-27 (UP)
Olson, Donald J.	2319	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-15,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Olson, Mr. & Mrs. Edward	2647	T-3; V-9,V-11; D-1; R-2
Olson, Gerhard and Dean	1439	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Olson, Joanne M.	2318	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Olson, John	0663	V-2 (UP)
Olson, Michael	2211	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Oman, John W.	0131	D-1; Z-6
Oman, John W.	1334	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Ontonagon County Planning Commission	0734	D-1; Z-6
Operation Action UP,Richard Dunnebacke	2696	V-1,V-2,V-8; R-19
Orlich, Bob	1715	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Orn, Judy	1624	T-3; Z-27 (UP)
Ory, Daniel L.	2148	T-3; V-2
Osterman, Billy	3039	V-7; R-2
Osthund, George	1751	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ott, Philip J., Commercial Nat'l Bank	1282	Z-6
Oxley, Eugene	1214	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Oxley, Marjorie	1215	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Paananen, Paul	0821	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Paavola, David K.	1676	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Pairolero, Bob	1976	V-1,V-13; D-1; R-1; Z-22
Pajnech, John	0749	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Palese, Anthony	0074	T-3; V-2; D-1
Pallin, Rich	3046	T-2; W-2
Palm, Milo A.	1348	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Palm, Peter	0902	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Palmer, Ed	1920	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Palmgren, Arnold	2070	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1 (UP)
Palmgren, Arnold	2289	V-2
Palojarvi, John G.	1015	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pandi, Grace	1932	T-3; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pandi, Jr., Arthur	1933	T-3; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Panhop, Robert J.	2799	W-1; D-1 (UP)
Panosso, Jim	3047	
Paoli, Mr. & Mrs. Louis	0602	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Paoli, Francis E.	1970	T-3; D-1
Papineau, Joseph	0812	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Papp, Lawrence A.	2143	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Paquette, Wesley J.	0845	
Parks, Brandon	2176	W-4
Parmentier, David	0027	V-3; D-1; R-2
Paro, Kathleen	1220	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Parobek, Dale	0956	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Parrish, William	2470	T-3; V-2; R-2
Parsons, Tracy	0339	Z-9
Passamani, Bonnie	2069	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Passmore, David G.	0005	
Passmore, Dorothy	1498	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-13 (UP)
Paterno, Antonio U.	0932	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Patin, Gerald J.	1422	T-3; W-1; V-2 (UP)
Patmore, Steven	2193	T-5; W-1; V-2; D-1
Patrick, Gerald E.	0236	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Patrick, James	0495	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Patrick, Gerald	1558	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Patterson, Carlton E.	0516	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Patterson, Beth	0870	T-3,T-5; W-1; V-1,V-2; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22
Patterson, James	2409	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Paulman, Louis	1279	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Paulson, Urban R.	0876	V-7
Paupore, Philip	1654	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Paveglio, Carmelo	0591	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Paveglio, Judith	1576	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Paveglio, Amanda	1577	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Pearce, Elvi	1253	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Pearson, Kathleen	1170	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pece, William D.	1300	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Pegine, Bruce	2786	T-3; W-1; V-2 (UP)
Peite, James	2996	T-2; V-2,V-13
Peittu, Chuck	2637	T-3; W-1; V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Pelavzyk, Chester	1705	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Pelech, Walter	0720	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Pellonpaa, Carl E.	1156	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pelto, Leonard W.	0849	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Pelto, Jack S.	0868	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Peltola, Harold	1484	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pemjuette, R.	1748	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Penden, James P.	2093	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Pender, James P., Sr.	1739	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Penega, Keith	2077	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Penegor, John S.	1516	
Penegor Lumber Co.	1503	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Pengraze, Kenneth	1630	T-3; Z-27 (UP)
Pengrazi, Sandra	1626	T-3; Z-27 (UP)
Pennala, Reino	0786	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Penrose, Dan	3041	T-2; V-1
Percer, L.R.	1109	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Perkins, R. D.	1950	Z-6
Perkins, Jean	2017	V-2; Z-6
Perkovich, Peter	0531	D-1; Z-6
Perkovich, Peter	1396	V-2,V-8; D-1

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Perkovich, John	0597	Z-8; T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Perlberg, John	1440	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Perry, James D.	2868	
Perry, Ray D.	2894	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Pertile, Anne	3033	
Pertile, Dan	3048	T-2; V-2
Pertile, James	2822	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pertile, Joseph V.	1007	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pertile, Joseph B.	1011	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Pertile, Raymond B.	2831	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pertile, Tracy	3032	V-1
Perttu, Einard	2634	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Perttula, Mr. & Mrs. Wilbert	1527	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Perttula, Mr. & Mrs. Waino J.	2612	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Pestka, J.	2422	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pestka, Thomas	2608	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Pestka, Tom	2421	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pestka, Violet	2100	T-3; V-11; D-1; (UP)
Pestt, N.	2433	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Peters, Calvin	2380	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Peters, Gene	0859	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Peters, Robert	1172	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Peterson, A.D.	0668	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Peterson, Al	0934	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Peterson, Arnold R.	0606	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Peterson, Bruce	0328	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Peterson, Carolyn	2296	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Peterson, Christal	1649	T-3; W-1; V-11 (UP)
Peterson, Clifford	1896	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Peterson, Connie	2378	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Peterson, Debra	1183	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Peterson, Donna Nagel	0690	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Peterson, Emmett	1865	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Peterson, Frederick J.	0969	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Peterson, George R.	1561	
Peterson, Harvey J.	2171	D-1 (UP)
Peterson, Howard G.	0684	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Peterson, M.	1477	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Peterson, Mabel	1496	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Peterson, Norman	1036	T-3; D-1
Peterson, Orville P.	1389	T-3; Z-11
Petersen, Robert A.	1283	
Peterson, Ron	0890	V-2,V-6; D-1 (UP)
Peterson, Ronald M.	2916	
Peterson, Rueben, Jr.	1854	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Peterson, Ted	1232	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Peterson, William V.	0016	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Pezek, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard	0617	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pflughoeft, Mr. & Mrs. E.	1059	T-3; W-1; V-11 (UP)
Phelan, Lloyd M.	1551	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Phillips, Bill	2301	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Phillips, Cheryl	1367	T-3; W-14; R-2
Phillips, David	2302	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)

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Phillips, Ronald J.	2303	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Pichelman, Sheila	2999	T-2; D-1
Pierce, Clarence M.	0167	D-1
Pierce, Daniel P.	0650	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pietila, Joe	2060	T-3; W-1; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Piirto, Arne J.	1934	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pikka, Forrest W.	2234	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Pikka, Gerald D.	1587	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Pinkerton, John A.	2102	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pinski, Rachael	2954	W-14; Z-25
Piper, Daniel	1682	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Piper, Eleanor	1681	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Piper, Verner J.	1680	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Pitt, Jeanne D.	0742	T-3; V-2; Z-9
Pittsley, Jane C.	3053	D-1; R-27; Z-6 (SX)
Pittsley, John	1138	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Pittsley, Wanda	2957	Z-8
Piwarski, Arthur C.	2670	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Piwarski, Leonard	2668	D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Piwarski, Ronald A.	2669	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Piwarski, Stephen	2666	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Piwarski, Veronica	2667	D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-6 (ST)
Piwiki, D.	2665	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-6,Z-8 (ST)
Pizarro, Gail S.	0802	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Plaisto, George	0911	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Plansky, Mr. & Mrs. S.	1048	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Plante, Donald M.	0872	W-1; D-1 (UP)
Platt, Inara	0249	T-3; W-3; V-2; R-2
Pletcher, Marc	2230	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Plueddemann, David	2694	W-14,W-21; V-2; D-1; R-2
Plutchak, Judith A.	2358	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Pohjola, Roy G.	0676	D-1
Poirur, Lawrence J.	2932	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Polich, Silvio	2902	
Polich, Silvio M.	1295	T-5; V-10,V-12; D-1; R-27; Z-3,Z-5
Pollard, Warren J.	1426	D-1 (UP)
Polzien, Dennis	0485	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Pomeroy, Arlen	1730	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pond, Bob	2529	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Ponozzo, Harvey R., Jr.	2531	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Popke, Paul	0860	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pospech, Brian	3045	V-1; D-1
Posto, Keith	1391	Z-6
Powell, Ralph	1369	T-3; W-14; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Pozego, Bob	2993	T-2; V-11; D-1
Pracik, David J.	0294	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Pragacz, Edward T., Jr.	2715	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Pralle, Gloria J.	2127	V-2,V-8,V-9; Z-8 (ST)
Prehasvegeto, Steve	1132	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Preiss, Merrill M.	2086	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Premo, Dr. Bette J.	2014	T-2,T-3; V-1,V-13
Presslein, Karl	0564	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Pribyl, Frank	1911	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

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Proulx, Thomas A.	0175	W-26,W-27; V-1
Proulx, Lucille	1141	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Puestohl, Jay D.	0063	T-3; V-2; D-1
Puildi, Geraldine	2221	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Puisto, Trina	2976	V-2
Pulak, J.E.	1907	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Pulcipher, John R.	1366	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Pulcipher, John W.	2365	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Pulkas, Lawrence A.	2749	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Purchase, Elwin	0706	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Purintun, Florence	0053	Z-9
Puskala, James B.	2535	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Quary, James C.	0513	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Quayle, Edward	2384	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Quick, Don	1543	V-2,V-8,V-9; Z-8 (ST)
Quinn, Pat	2372	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Raabe, D.	1355	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Racine, Henry J.	0376	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Racine, Bruce	2103	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Racovitis, John K.	0263	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Radowski, Stanley C.	1700	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Radtke, Daniel	0533	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Radzwilowicz, Walter	0973	Z-6
Raethes, Gerald	2427	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ragotzkie, Peter	1915	T-3,T-5; W-,W-10; V-11; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Rahko, Barbara	2994	T-2; V-2
Rahoi, Jack M.	1163	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Raisanen, Isaac W.	1699	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Raisanen, K.	0603	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Rajala, Dale	3043	V-1
Rajala, M.	2843	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Rajala, Melvin W.	1331	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Rajkovich, John	1235	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Rammert, Harrison	2436	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Randall, Peter	1584	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Ranta, Art	0685	Z-6
Ranta, Donna M.	0646	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Rantala, Janice	1921	T-3; W-1; V-2; (UP)
Rantanan, Arnold	2929	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Rantanen, Hector W.	1592	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Rantanen, Helen	2930	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Rasmussen, D.	0064	V-2; R-2
Ratozel, Richard E.	0271	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Rau, Barbara D.	0399	V-2
Rausch, Henry M.	0628	T-3; V-2
Rautiola, Arnold A.	1289	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Rautiola, Wesley C.	2196	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Ravanelli, Agnes	0809	
Ravi, William	1560	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Ray, Harry B.	0732	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Ray, Pamela	1291	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Raymond, Jeffrey	2801	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Reade, Maxwell O.	0020	T-3; V-2; R-2

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Reading, Melissa M.	1304	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-4; R-2
Recla, Paul	3028	T-2; V-1,V-10
Reddy, J.W.	0842	D-1
Redig, Jane	0087	T-3; V-3
Redig, Ed A., Jr.	0213	V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Redig, Ed A., Jr.	0462	T-1; V-1,V-2,V-3,V-6,V-11,V-13; D-1
Redmond, Mike	2770	V-2
Redoutey, Colleen	0086	T-3; V-2; R-2
Reese, Morse	1763	T-5; W-2,W-21,W-27,W-36; L-2; V-1; D-2; R-1,R-2,R-19,R-31,R-32; Z-10
Reichard, Tom	0135	T-3; V-3; D-1; R-2
Reichardt, Rudy	1195	T-2; W-16; V-2,V-11; R-27; Z-22
Reid, Nancy	1260	V-1; D-1
Reid, Mr. & Mrs. Steven	0320	T-3; W-3; V-2
Reiditys, Herman	1438	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Reinerio, Len	1619	
Remer, Mary A.	0287	T-3; V-2
Remondini, Leo	2037	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Renken, Dennis P.	0632	T-3; V-2,V-11, D-1 (UP)
Renken, Dennis P.	1501	T-3; V-11
Repischak, Mr. & Mrs. Anton	0599	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ress, Fayne M.	2343	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ress, Richard	2898	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Retan, E. Elizabeth	0366	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Revers, Joseph	2354	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Reynolds, L.W.	0551	V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27
Reynolds, Warren	0972	W-1; V-2,V-9; D-1; R-27
Rianicki, Tracy	3002	V-1; Z-11
Rice MD, Thomas J.	0034	
Rich, Arden C.	1866	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Richard, Marjorie S.	0114	T-3; V-2; R-2
Richards, Stephen	0754	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Richards, Michael	0756	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Richards, Ray	1237	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Richards, Don	2979	Z-4
Richardson, Ellroy	0233	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Richardson, James R.	1636	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Richardson, David W.	2484	V-7; R-2; Z-6 (LU)
Richardson, Scott	3018	T-2; R-19,R-32
Richert Forest Products	0317	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Richmond, Michael S.	1951	D-1
Richmond, Manager, Keith	0701	
Rickard, Walter	0686	T-3; W-22, V-9,V-11; D-1; R-27; Z-6
Rigone, Kris	2987	T-3; V-2; R-19,R-32
Rigoni, Geraldine K.	1768	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Rigoni, Peter D.	2021	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Rigoni, Robert J.	0341	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Rikkers, Edward	0015	T-3; V-2; Z-7
Rintamaki, Daniel	2383	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Ripp, S. C.	1774	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Ritter, Rod	2009	T-4; W-14; V-3; D-1; Z-12
Rizzie, Jennie Lou	0957	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Robbins, Scott B.	2884	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Roberts, David	1936	T-3; D-1 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Roberts, Frederick	2817	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Roberts, George	1394	Z-6
Roberts, Gerie	1051	W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1
Roberts, Gordon	1612	Z-6
Roberts, James A.	1417	
Roberts, Jean M.	2818	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Roberts, Roger	2136	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Roberts, William	1810	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Robinson, William	2865	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Robl, John	2026	D-1 (UP)
Robold, Mr. & Mrs. Michael	0155	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Roehl, Everett, Rochl Transport,Inc.	2750	V-2
Roehm, Donald H.	1068	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Rohlland, Joseph E.	2703	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Roleite, Brian	2414	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Rolle, Kurt C.	0380	T-3; V-2; Z-6,Z-11
Rombett, Jack	1143	T-3; V-11; D-1 (UP)
Romo, Mark	2963	T-2; V-2
Roschyk, Elizabeth	1144	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Rose, Gerald A.	1982	V-1,V-2,V-3,V-5,V-8; D-1; Z-8
Roshak, George	2352	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Ross, Arthur M.	0888	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Ross, Arthur M.	2189	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Ross, Laura M.	0822	
Ross, Nancy W.	2330	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Ross, Paul	2293	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Ross, Thomas L.	1769	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Ross, Vanese J.	2294	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Ross, Verna	1793	T-3; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Rouse, Jack I.	2793	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Routheaux, Lori	2528	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Rowloff, R.W.	1151	V-2,V-6,V-10; D-1; R-2; Z-12
Royal, G.C.	0693	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Rozelle, Sue	2812	T-3 (UP)
Ruble, Dave and Cheri	2410	
Rudolph, J.	1401	T-2,T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2,R-6; Z-7
Rundell, Arthur	2246	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Rundquist, John	3016	T-2,T-3; V-13; D-1
Ruona, John C.	1325	V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Rupnick, and Mrs. Robert	1057	D-1
Ruppe, April	2731	
Rusiecki, Charles	0865	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27
Russ, Robert	2760	T-2; W-4; V-2
Ruth, Tom	0237	W-1; V-8; R-27 (TP)
Ruttinger, Stephenie	2489	T-2; W-26,W-39; V-2,V-13; D-1; R-2; Z-9,Z-22
Ryan, Charles	1954	
Ryan, Brian R.	2833	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Rye, Dan	2992	T-2
Rye, Darin	3020	
Ryskey, Arnold	2648	Z-6
Saaranen, Frank	1862	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Saari, Leonard	1006	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Saben, Donald M.	0823	Z-8; T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

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Sabin, Dr. Fred C.	0844	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sadlock, Ron	2226	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Sagles, Doug	1509	T-3 (UP)
Sahinaja, Lily	1083	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sahinoja, John	1029	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Saigh, Mark	0277	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Saigh, Peter M.	0279	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Saigh, Jack M.	0280	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sailer, Robert	0787	T-3; W-1; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sain, George	1077	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sain, Russell	1079	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sain, Harold L.	1081	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sainio, Eino	0511	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Salach, Thomas J.	0069	D-1
Salhashian, Angela	2335	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Salhasian, Dennis	2336	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Salhashian, Kristen D.	2279	T-3,T-5
Salhashian, Michelle	2334	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Salhashian, Monica	2281	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Salhashian, Rebecca J.	2333	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Salli, Mike	1898	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Salmela, Judith A.	1149	Z-6
Salmela, Robert W.	1152	Z-6
Salmi, Eino	0601	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Salo, Joseph	2207	T-3; W_1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Salo, Joseph R.	1708	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Salonen, Arne	1025	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Salonen, Arne W.	0456	Z-7
Salonen, Ernest E.	1467	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sample, Jr., Alex K.	1721	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sandberg, L. Bogue	1902	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Sandberg, Lynn	1977	T-1; V-1; D-1
Sandberg, Lynn	2577	T-2,T-3; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-11; D-1; R-27; Z-22
Sandell, Dr. Everett G.	2044	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Sanders, Mr. & Mrs. Eddie J.	1893	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Sanderson, Donald	0204	T-3; V-2; D-1
Sandine, E.J.	1236	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Sandy, John	2091	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Santel, Jerry	0119	T-3; W-3; V-2; Z-11
Santini, Mr. & Mrs. Domenic	2441	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Santoni, Albert	0412	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sapletal, James	0219	W-27
Sapteford, Harlo T.	2702	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Saubert, William G.	2924	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Sauer, Walter R.	0217	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Sauer, Walter R.	0421	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Savala, Helen	1014	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Savela, William	2858	T-3; V-2
Savola, Oliver W.	0612	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Sawaski, James L.	1662	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Sawauk, Don	0659	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sawyer, C.	0474	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Saxon, Phil	0627	T-3; V-2

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Scarcia, Theresa	0814	Z-9
Scharfenberg, Bruce	1009	V-3; T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Schave, Christina A.	2202	V-2; R-2; Z-1,Z-2,Z-9
Scheieneman, Doug	0242	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Schell, Jackson; Laura Andersen	2570	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Scherer, Bernard	0441	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1 (TP)
Schewe, Tom	0642	W-12; D-1 (UP)
Schewnemson, Douglas W.	0922	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Schiek, John A.	1978	T-3; V-13; R-2
Schies, Donald	2386	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Schinderele, Dr. Aileen	2580	W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22 (MC)
Schlatter, Max	1609	Z-9
Schlatter, Phyliss	1608	V-2
Schleifer, Laura	2117	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Schlusmann, Paul	2501	T-3; V-2,V-13
Schmalz, Ted A.	0762	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Schmidt, Dave	2881	Z-6
Schmidt, Joseph A.	2567	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Schmidt, Michael G.	2691	T-3; V-2; D-1
Schmitt, Jerome F.	1787	T-3; W-1,W-2; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Schmitt, Joseph H.	0881	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Schmidt, L. J.	1409	T-3; V-3; R-2
Schmitt, Melvin A.	2546	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Schneider, Monica	1302	W-3; Z-7
Schneider, R.W.	1315	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Schon, R.F.	2387	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Schook, Jerry J.	2424	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Schott, Joseph C.	1140	T-3; L-2; R-2
Schula, B.	2033	D-1 (UP)
Schulthower, John	2137	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Schultz, Dennis	0228	V-8; R-27 (TP)
Schultz, Donald A.	1655	R-1; V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Schultz, Janet	2864	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Schultz, Robert	1653	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Schulze, Douglas	1734	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Schumacher, Harley L.	2345	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Schwalm, David	1442	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1, R-2,R-22; Z-22 (MC)
Schwanke, R. Marie	0718	T-2; V-13
Schwenk, Thomas L.	0012	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Schwiderson, Frank	1564	V-1; R-1,R-19,R-32
Schwitzgarbel, R.	2396	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Scott, Charles	1408	V-2; D-1; Z-7
Scott, Roger	0540	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Seaborg, John L.	1113	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sealcucci, Leonard	1178	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Seale, Rose E.	0770	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Seaton, K.D.	1990	V-2; D-1; Z-6,Z-22
Seech, James	1683	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Seger, Lyle	0240	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Seidel, William C.	2651	V-2
Selin, Ronald E.	1230	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Sell, Ronald	0780	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Seller, R.E.	1601	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Selmo, Michael	1963	Z-6
Semmerling, Paul	1733	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Semmerling, August, Jr.	2781	T-3; W-22; V-2,V-9,V-11; D-1; R-1,R-2,R-27; Z-6
Semmie, Robert D.	1419	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Semo, Robert M.	0833	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Seppa, Heino J.	2240	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Seppanen, Arvo	0569	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Seppanen, Elmer J.	0176	D-1
Sevardokis, David	2263	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Sexton, David	1775	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Sexton, Douglas	1777	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Sexton, Julie	1778	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Shaffer, Karen	0083	
Shamion, Dan T.	2609	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Shampo, Lucy	2048	T-3,T-5; W-10; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22 (MC)
Shanahan, John M.	0766	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Sharp, Walter	0139	T-3; V-2
Sharpe, Ronald D.	0259	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Sharpe, Ronald D.	1964	D-1
Sharratt, Michael D.	0054	T-3; V-2; R-2; Z-7
Shea, Mr. and Mrs. John	0782	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Shedd, Mr. and Mrs. Robert	1891	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sheffield Hopper, Iris	0384	T-3; W-10; V-2; R-2
Shefka, Stanley M.	0604	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sheldon, Paula	2133	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Sherfield, Larry	0654	
Sherfield, Charlene	2861	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-22 (UP)
Sherry, Robert E.	2282	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Shifra, Mr. and Mrs.	1139	V-7; D-1; R-27 (SX)
Shimanek, James	1565	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Shimanek, Mark J.	2483	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Shingerlund, Robert J.	2745	V-1; D-1; R-27
Shippy, Maya	0057	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Sibley, Michael	0846	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Sidell, David	2492	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Siem, Kirk	2109	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sierra Club, Mackinac Chapter	2854	T-2; W-3,W-4,W-5,W-6,W-24; V-2,V-3; D-1; R-2,R-3,R-14,R-19,R-27; Z-7
Sikka, Pauline	2222	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Silbert, Lawrence	1127	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Silkworth Lumber Co.	0212	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Sillanpaa, Arnie	1030	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Simmons, Gary	2111	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Simon, Daniel	2149	T-3; V-2
Simon, Michael	1771	W-3; V-2,V-3; D-1; R-2; Z-6
Simonson, Eino N.	0678	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sims, Olive	2520	V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19,R-32
Simula, Donald	0649	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; R-2,R-27
Sink, G.	2428	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sippanen, Clarence	0520	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Sippola, Todd	1352	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Siren, Leo E.	1549	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Sirken, Richard A.	1986	V-9; R-2
Sironen, Gayle	1276	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Sirvio, Arvi E.	1460	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Skelton, Alan	1463	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Skelton, Alan	1471	T-3; W-1; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Skoviak, Edward M.	1017	T-2,T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; R-2 (UP)
Skovipoli, Patrick	2355	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Skurr, John A.	2611	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Slack, Teresa	0731	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Slade, Richard R.	1912	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Ray	1960	D-1
Sliger, David	2632	W-1 (UP)
Sliger, Hazel	1058	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Sliger, Pat	2633	W-1 (UP)
Slitor, Brent	1743	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sloane-Barton, Andrew M.	2504	T-3; V-1,V-2,V-11; D-1; R-2,R-14
Sloat, Ken	1456	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Sloat, Douglas	1457	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Sloat, Lloyd E.	1459	V-2; D-1
Sloat, Mae	1458	V-2; D-1 (UP)
Slye, Elsie	2062	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Slye, Wilbur L.	2063	T-3,T-5; W-1; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27 (MC)
Smaller, Bill	3023	V-2; D-1
Smalz, James H.	0529	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Smet, Bill	2323	D-2
Smet, Mr. and Mrs. William	0703	D-1, D-2
Smith, Al	1271	T-2; V-3
Smith, Alvin	2003	V-4; Z-6 (LU)
Smith, Bernard	1770	
Smith, Bertha M.	2438	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Smith, Delmar	1546	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Smith, Elton R., Michigan Farm Bureau	2753	D-1; Z-6
Smith, Frank	0375	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Smith, Gordon	0995	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Smith, James L.	0306	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Smith, Jerome	0557	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Smith, Luther	0199	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Smith, Mary E.	0943	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Smith, Norbert L.	0769	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Smith, Rheuben V.	2144	Z-12
Smittergh, Robert J.	1250	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Smolich, George	2768	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Smydrix, Stanley F.	2170	D-1 (UP)
Soderstrom, Carl	1072	T-3; W-1; V-2; Z-27
Sofio, Richard A.	2475	R-27
Solen, J.H.	0828	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Soli, Ralph	0547	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Solka, Andy	1665	T-1; V-1
Solka, Andy	1967	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19,R-32
Sollenberger, Zoe	0390	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Sommer, Edward E.	2617	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Sommerfield, Dr. Dean B.	0025	D-1
Sorensen, Sam	1975	V-1,V-2,V-9,V-11; D-1; Z-6
Sorupson, Dan	1031	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Soumis, Mike	1256	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)

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Spalarich, James	2361	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Sparpanic, David	0839	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Spaula, John	2128	V-2,V-8,V-9; Z-8 (ST)
Spelich, Darlene	2439	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Spice, Patrick	1794	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Sprague, Albert	2649	T-2,T-3; W-8,W-9,W-29; V-8; Z-3,Z-8,Z-22
Sprague, Robert	2603	W-39; V-1,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-19,R-21
Sprigg, Bruce	1313	V-2,V-8,V-9; Z-8 (ST)
Spring, Glenn R., Sr.	2329	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
St. Germain, John	0381	D-1; R-27 (SX)
St. John, Bonnie	1359	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
St. Pierre, Betsy	2539	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Staff, John L.	1474	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Stahl, Lyle	1400	V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19,R-32
Staisel, Alphonse J.	2390	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Stam, Mr. and Mrs. Duane	2072	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22 (MC)
Stanard, Maurice D.	2400	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Stanevich, Telly	1948	T-1; V-1,V-2,V-13
Stang, James J.	2547	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Staples, Shawn	1660	Z-6
Stapleton, John	0408	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Stasiewski, Allen D.	0104	T-3; V-2; R-2; Z-7,Z-11
Stearns, George	0382	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Stebbins, Roger B.	0700	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Stefan, Ms. Wendy	2955	Z-8
Stefaniak, Stephen	1160	
Stefl, Joanne	0534	T-1; V-1; R-1
Steiger, Pat	0257	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Steiger, Paul	0256	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Steiger, Paul	0935	
Steiger, Richard	2182	D-1
Steiger, Richard	0332	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Steiger Lumber Co.	2238	V-3; Z-6
Stein, Susan A.	2716	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Stein, Ken	2842	W-1; V-9; D-1; R-27
Steiner, Frank III	2419	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Steiro, Keith	2850	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Stella, Everst	2821	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Stemper, Mr. and Mrs. Francis	1994	T-3; V-2
Stempihar, F.	0610	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Stempihar, John M.	2199	T-3; V-2; R-26
Stenson, Faith L.	1101	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Stenson, Conrad	1478	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Stenvig, John K.	1973	T-1,T-2,T-3; V-1,V-2; D-1, R-1,R-19; Z-1,Z-2
Stephen, Gordon C.	0484	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Stephens, Lorain	2160	T-3; V-2; Z-9
Stephens, Lynnwood	1811	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Stephens, Margaret J.	0085	T-3; V-2
Stephens, Mark	2082	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Stephenson, Bill	1677	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Stetebind, Roger R.	0691	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Stevens, Craig	0840	D-1; Z-8,Z-27 (UP)
Stevens, Eugene	0951	W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)

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Stevens, Scott C.	2496	T-3; W-3; V-2; R-2
Stewart, Charles L.	0955	V-2
Stilin, Robert P.	2678	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-6 (ST)
Stipanovich, John J., Sr.	2614	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Stipe, Richard L.	2254	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Stockhaus, Rod	0806	
Stokke, F.O.	0672	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Stolze, George	0688	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Stone, Herman	0432	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Stone, Norman S.	1522	
Stordahl, Wayne R.	0744	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Store, Peter H.	2423	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Storm, Chris	0708	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Storm, Floyd R.	0741	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Stovey, Idar	1556	V-4; Z-6
Strand, Anna M.	0982	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Strand, Bernard	2515	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Strangle, Standley W.	0763	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Strangle, Mr. and Mrs. Willard	1046	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Strangle, Mr. and Mrs. Willard	2941	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Stratton, E.	0946	T-3; V-1,V-12; D-1; R-2; Z-7
Stream, Mickey	1673	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Streeter, Arthur	1867	T-3; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Streeter, Duane, Roy Graves Lumber Co, Inc.	0576	W-1; V-9; D-1; R-27; Z-6
Strobel, Mr. and Mrs. Mark	1974	T-2,T-5; W-1,W-39; V-3,V-12; D-1; R-1,R-2,R-8,R-27; Z-1,Z-2
Strong, Paul I.V.	1980	T-3; W-1,W-14,W-39; R-2
Strong, Thomas M., Citizens State Bank, Ontonagon	0427	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Stuhr, Danielle	2970	V-2; Z-9
Stupak, I.A.	2401	
Sturos, John A.	2332	
Sturos, Robert	0778	Z-6; T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Sturvist, Donald	1251	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Styl, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell	0574	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Suderman, Brian	0226	W-1; V-3,V-12; D-1
Sullivan, William	0095	T-2; Z-6
Sullivan, Donald C.	1632	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Sullivan, Mike	1995	V-4; Z-6 (LU)
Sullivan, Liam	3038	V-1
Sundblad, Stuart	1838	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sunie, Mr. & Mrs. Sven	1447	Z-6
Sunne, Allen C.	1754	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Suomi, Hulda	2244	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Suomi, William	2257	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Supponen, Russell	0670	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Suprenaut, Mark	2981	T-2; Z-9
Suprina, Richard D.	1642	D-1; Z-6,Z-22
Sutherland, J. B.	1384	W-3; D-3; R-2,R-21
Suvanto, Wendy	3029	R-2
Svanda, David A.	0869	Z-6
Svenski, Eugene	2931	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Swanson, John R.	0692	W-3; L-2; D-1; R-27; Z-7,Z-22

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Swanson, Lyman, Celotex Corp.	0545	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Swanson, Rolf R.	2598	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Swanson, Roy W.	1201	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Sweeney, Jane	3036	T-2; V-1
Swensen, Mark	2579	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Swetich, Lawrence J.	1114	Z-8; T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Swift, Paul W.	0525	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Switzer, Camelo	0440	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Syczepanik, Mark J.	1738	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-11; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (UP)
Syemore, S.	2032	D-1 (UP)
Sylvestri, Robert	0657	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Symons, Darrel A.	1829	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Szaroletta, A.F.	1604	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Szaroletta, John	2680	T-3; D-1; R-2
Taeger, Wilbert	0760	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Tahtinen, Roy R.J.	1871	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1
Tahtionen, Mr. and Mrs. Nels	1938	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Takalo, Arne W.	0573	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Talaska, Raymond	0258	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1 (TP)
Talaska, William	2990	V-2; R-2
Tallman, Donald G.	2053	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Talsma, John	1914	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Talsma, Patricia L.	1913	T-3; W-1; V-1,V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Tangen, Bernard	1310	T-3; V-13; D-1; R-2
Tangen, Sherman	2690	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Tank, Dorthey	0019	T-3; V-2
Tarro, John	1663	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Tarro, James	1664	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Tauer, Charles F.	0268	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Taurianen, Clyde	1191	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Tausch, Carl	0527	V-2; Z-6
Tausch, Carl L.	2391	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Taylor, John	1598	V-1,V-12; R-8; Z-12
Teed, Guy W.	0660	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Tennant, David	2464	V-2; D-1,D-5; R-2; Z-9
Tenner, Dorothy J.	2131	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Tepsa, Kenneth	1618	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Tervo, Vicky	3003	D-1
Tessmer, James H.	0435	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Test, Frederick H.	0153	T-3; V-2; D-1
Tester, Herman	0185	D-1; R-27; Z-8
Thedied, William	1821	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Theiler, Carl F.	2379	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Thibault, Dave	0504	
Thiede, Gerald	2735	V-2
Thilodeaue, Donald	1720	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Thoenes, Mr. and Mrs. Hank	0115	T-3; V-3; D-1
Thomann, Mr. and Mrs. Robert	2523	T-1; V-1
Thomas, Barbara J.	1887	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10,W-12; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Thomas, Clarence W.	1876	W-4; V-2
Thomas, Jack	0808	
Thomas, Larry	0725	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Thomas, and Mrs. P.A.	0999	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Thomas, Patricia Ann	1875	Z-7
Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Stan	2187	W-5,W-6,W-21,W-39; V-2; Z-11
Thomas, Stephen R.	2041	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Thompson, Alice	1090	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Thompson, Chuck	0542	T-3; W-1; D-1 (UP)
Thompson, Dorry	0140	D-1
Thompson, Paul W.	3059	T-3; W-3; V-2; R-2; Z-9
Thompson, Pete	2168	V-11; D-1 (UP)
Thompson, Robert	1150	T-2,T-3; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Thornberg, Jack	0364	T-3; V-2; R-2; Z-6,Z-9
Thorpe, Jerry	0567	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Thrall, Kathy	2569	D-2; R-23
Tibaldo, A.	2412	D-1 (UP)
Tibaldo, Danny	2956	V-2
Tidd, Myrtle L.	0552	
Tidd, William C.	0554	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Tieman, Barbara	1203	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Tieman, Robert R.	1202	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Tikalsky, Donald J.	0163	Z-9
Tiller, David	2775	T-3; W-39; V-2,V-6,V-13; D-1
Tilmann, Art	2758	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Tirana, Turhan	1312	V-2; D-1
Tirk, Mr. and Mrs. Richard	0062	D-1
Tirschel, Edward	0714	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Tirschel, H. Duane	0559	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Tiziani, Steve	0832	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Toivonen, Kaarlo	0307	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Tolksdorf, Glen D.	1179	T-3; D-1; Z-6,Z-8
Tollefson, Harlan	2188	T-3,T-5; W-1; D-1; R-27; Z-22
Tollefson, John E.	0739	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Tolonen, Robert W., Jr.	2273	
Tolonen, Robert W., Sr.	2274	
Tomasi, David	1814	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Tomasoski, Steve	2534	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
Tomazak, S.E.	2045	
Tomizak, S.E.	0437	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Torn, K.	0405	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Torosian, Jeann	0145	D-1; R-2
Torrangeau, Wernell	1545	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Torro, Rquil	2952	V-2; Z-22
Torro, Becky	2961	Z-9
Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Donald G.	1573	D-1; R-2
Traczyke, Karen	2978	V-2
Trakselis, Patricia	0079	W-3; V-3; D-1; R-2; Z-9
Treloar, Wilbert H.	1217	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Trousil, Theodore E.	0789	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Trousil, Edith	1074	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Trudgeon, Mr. and Mrs. Ted	0353	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Truscote, Ken	2236	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Tschury, Betty	1104	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Tschury, Leland	1105	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Tuaer, Joseph J.	1908	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Tuantow, Norman	2564	D-1; R-27 (SX)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Tucker, Jack C.	2295	D-1,D-2
Tulgestho, Erhardt H.	0512	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Tulppie, Robert	1475	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Tunningley, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry	2146	V-2; Z-6,Z-22
Turcotte, Mr. and Mrs. William	1512	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Turk, Joseph J.	0580	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Turnbull, Douglas L.	2942	D-1 (UP)
Turovaara, John L.	1016	T-3, T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Turovaara, Paul	1789	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Turpeinen, David	2264	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Turpeinen, Evelyn	2909	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Turpeinen, Lori	2911	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Turpeinen, Mina	2075	T-3,T-5; W-10; V-1,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Turpeinen, Peter	1691	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Turpeinen, Robert	1161	T-5
Turpeinen, Robert	2022	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Turteltaub, Jack	0315	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Turunen, William	0453	Z-6
Tyler, Wibor T.	0475	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11 (UP)
Upper Peninsula Sportsmen's Alliance	0491	T-5; W-1, W-10,W-22,W-25,W-27; V-10,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-1; Z-12
U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Environmental Project Review	2574	W-5,W-6,W-19,W-23,W-27,W-30,W-35,W-39; L-2; Z-22,Z-23,Z-26,Z-27,Z-29
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	3062	Z-5,Z-17
Upton, Beth A.	0241	T-3; W-3; V-2; R-2
Urban, Dan	1385	V-2
Urbanmaki, Edward	1807	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Usima, Herbert	1476	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Usimaki, Marvin W.	0283	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Uttes, Mike	2426	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Vaghy, Nancy J.	1415	T-3; W-3; D-1; R-2
Vairus, Gerald K.	1737	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Valle, Robert	2655	
Van Dam, Barbara	0330	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Van Dusen, Gary	1434	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Van Enkevart, James	0478	D-1 (UP)
Van Ermen, Dale J.	0634	T-3; W-1; V-11 (UP)
Van Koevering, Daniel S.	1372	V-2
Van Lysel, Dr. Michael S.	0113	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-6
VanDine, Joseph L.	0463	V-2; D-1; Z-6
VanKeulen, Mark	2364	D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-8 (ST)
VanKeulen, Mark	2743	V-2
VanKley, David A.	2877	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22 (MC)
VanLokeren, Charles	1452	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
VanOos, Gerald D.	2132	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Vanderbeck, H.E.	1166	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Vardon, Geri	3010	D-1
Varney, Dana A.	2711	Z-6
Vassar, R. W.	1801	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Vaughn, Jerry	3012	T-1; R-32
Vedohovich, John	2805	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Veeser, William L.	0037	T-5; V-1,V-8,V-9,V-11; D-1
Veker, Richard W.	2687	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Venette, William	1210	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Venoska, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence	2177	W-39; V-1,V-2,V-13
Verch, Louis C.	1328	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Vernon, Robert G.	1650	T-3,T-5; W-1; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-22 (UP)
Veroghen, Michael	0352	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Vertin, John R.	0304	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Vestich, Joseph	0562	D-1; Z-6
Vestich, & Mrs. Larry	2561	T-3; D-1; Z-6
Vicklund, Olaf	0195	D-1
Viito, Gary	2513	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Vineth, T.D.	0497	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Vining, Stewart A.	1318	W-39; V-2
Visser, Eleanor	0290	T-3; V-2
Vistler, Secretary, Jean	0710	T-3; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19; Z-1 (OS)
Vizanko, Thomas J.	0003	V-2; Z-8
Vlahos, Arlene	1843	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Vlahos, James D.	1844	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Voigt, & Mrs. Robert	0391	W-3; V-2; R-2
Vollmer, James A.	1066	D-1 (UP)
Volten, Rick	2135	V-2; Z-8 (ST)
VonOoyen, Mr. and Mrs. Claude	2141	Z-6
Voss, Edward G.	2527	T-3,T-5; W-1; D-1; R-27; Z-22
Voyce, Frances	1095	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Vukovich, Chuck	0197	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Vukusich, Emil	1246	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Vukusich, James	0267	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Vukusich, John	0269	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Wadsworth, J.W.	1319	W-39; V-1; Z-6
Waeghe, Allan	1732	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Waeghe, Patsy L.	1731	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Waeghe, Ray	2337	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Waeghe, Jean	2342	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wagh, S.	2124	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. D.J.	0630	T-3; V-2
Wagner, Robert	0084	T-3; W-3; V-3; D-1; R-2
Wailus, Glenn E.	2900	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wait, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry	1613	Z-6
Wake, Colette S.	1360	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Wal, S.	1392	Z-6
Walbridge, John	1265	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Walchuk, James B.	1181	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Walden, Lynn M.	2943	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Walen, Kyle	2722	V-2,V-3; D-1; R-19
Walinski, Steve	2714	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Wallace, Rudy	2925	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Wallberg, Helen M.	1644	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wanden, John	0434	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Wanden, John	0446	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Wanden, Thomas L.	0959	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Wanebacher, Kurt M.	2863	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wanek, Robert F.	0010	Z-1,Z-2
Wanhaako, Sylvia	1008	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Wanhaako, Martin	2862	T-3; W-1; V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Wanington, Terrell L.	2049	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Wanink, Gerald	1808	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Wanink, Ronald	1809	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Wankel, Glen R.	0975	
Warax, Richard	0834	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Ward, Stacey	2108	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Warnke, James	1836	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Warren, Earl	0677	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Wasson, Jeffrey	1196	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Wasson, Jeffrey K.	2455	D-1; Z-6
Watt, Charles	2105	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Watt, William	2054	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Watts, Augusta D.	2920	W-1; V-2; D-1 (UP)
Watts, Lynn	0616	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Wattson, Gino	3049	
Watz, Nels	0298	V-2,V-9; D-1; R-27; Z-6
Wayne, Roy H., Wayne Pallets, Inc.	2195	Z-6
Waynset, William R.	0543	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Webb, R.S.	2857	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Webster Industries	2130	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Wedge, Cy A.	0681	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Weglarz, Gary	2440	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10,W-12; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Weidenhofer, Paul E.	0987	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Weiger, D.	2838	
Weinstein, Suzanne	1308	T-3; V-2
Weir, Helen B.	0979	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Weirden, S.W.	1523	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Weisfeld, Dr. Glenn E.	0023	T-3; W-3; V-2
Weisinger, Norman L.	1631	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Weisinger, Russ	0733	T-2; V-1,V-2,V-8,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-27; Z-1,Z-2
Welek, Richard	1169	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Wells, Ph.D., Christine L.	0262	T-3; V-1; R-2
Wenberg, Robert J.	2454	D-1; Z-6
Wenos, Antone E.	0508	D-1
Werner, J. K.	2328	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Wesander, Pauline H.	2285	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
Wesley Thiem Lumber	0696	W-1; V-8,V-9 (TP)
Wesman, Wilko	1935	V-11; D-1 (UP)
Wesmar, Elmer C.	1089	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wesmar, Elmer C.	1572	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Westeen, Gerald	2806	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Western U.P. Planning and Development Region	0963	D-1
White, Charles A.	1847	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
White, Alan L.	2485	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-9
Whitley, Daniel M.	2565	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Widmann, John	3060	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Widmann, Mr. and Mrs. John	1088	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wiegand, John and family	0225	T-3; V-2; R-2
Wiele, Margaurite	2541	W-39; V-1,V-12
Wiele, Thomas J.	0431	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Wiemeri, Loren	0270	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Wiita, Floyd	1696	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Wiita, I.W.	1697	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Wiitunen, Elias L.	1709	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Wilcox, Ralph W.	2766	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Wilderness Society	2592	T-2,T-3; W-3,W-4,W-5,W-15,W-24; V-2,V-3,V-5; D-1; R-2,R-4,R-14,R-19,R-27,R-32
Wildlife Society	2519	W-2,W-5,W-6,W-21,W-27,W-31,W-34,W-39; V-8,V-9; R-12
Williams, Allan E.	1597	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Williams, Dennis	2511	
Williams, John R.	1622	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Williams, Jack C.	1798	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Williams, Linda	2813	T-3 (UP)
Williams, Maribel H.	0152	V-3; D-1; R-2
Williams, Richard	0827	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Willis, Louis	2505	V-2,V-5; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-6
Willis, Mike	1851	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Willsie, Grant, Wilsie Lumber Co.	0234	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Wilson, Elizabeth	1956	V-2; D-1
Wilson, John E.	1686	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Wilson, Phillip C.	2113	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert	1541	
Wilson, S.P.	0637	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; Z-27 (UP)
Wilson, Shirley M.	2340	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Winberg, Albert J.	1102	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wing, James A.	1111	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Winkin, Dan	1903	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Winkowski, Brenda	2964	T-3; V-2; Z-22
Winkworth, Dennis J.	1831	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Winton, Patricia I.	2659	T-3; W-39; V-2,V-13; D-1; R-2
Wirtala, Peter	1424	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wirtanen, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold	2934	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wislu, John	0471	T-3; Z-27 (UP)
Witilainen, Nels	2239	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
Witt, Brian	3019	V-11; R-16
Wittenbach, Larry	1259	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Wixtrom, James	1555	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Wixtrom, Gregg	1827	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Wojakowski, Casimier	0524	
Wojciechowski, Mr. and Mrs. W.	1518	Z-22; D-1; R-27 (SX)
Wokelay, Bert W.	1725	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Wold, Ernest	0058	V-2
Wolfe, Dan	1927	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wolfe, Faye	2815	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wolfe, George E.	1056	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wolfe, James	0861	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wolfe, Joseph M.	1928	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wolfram, David	0030	T-3; W-39; V-2
Wolter, Edna	0072	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Wood, Michael N.	0117	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Wood, Michael C., Wood Forest Industries, Inc.	0299	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Woodburn, Harold	0815	T-3; V-2; Z-9
Woodbury, Richard C.	0586	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22; (MC)
Worachek, Frances R.	1411	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Woracheck, Steve	2217	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Worth, Jean	0343	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Worthington, Mabel	1041	D-1
Woyak, Mr. and Mrs. Mark	1177	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Woyak, Mr. and Mrs. Mark	3054	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Wray, Elizabeth J.	0811	T-3; V-2; R-2; Z-9
Wregglesworth, Richard	0923	W-1; V-2,V-9; D-1; R-27
Wu, T.H.	0116	T-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Wuallett, Kenneth R.	2706	T-1; V-1; D-1; R-1,R-19 (FB)
Wunderlich, Sally	0162	T-3; W-3; V-2; D-1; R-2
Yagodzinski, Greg	0313	W-1; V-9; R-27
Yagodzinski, Guy	2356	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Yakel, Carole	0171	D-2
Yakel, George	0148	T-3; V-2; D-1; Z-9
Yaklyvich, Bettie	1099	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Yaklyvich, Donald	2654	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Yaklyvich, Jack	1103	T-3; W-1; V-2; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Yaklyvich, Leana	1097	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Yaklyvich, Richard	1098	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Yaniskiuis, Sonya	0481	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Yaniskwis, John	1165	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Yanke, Gary	2623	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Yanku, Richard A.	0338	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Yaurich, Mike P.	1397	Z-6
Young, Anthony B.	0168	T-3; V-2; D-1
Youngberg, Brian	0438	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Younggren, Francis P.	1878	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Younggren, Francis P.	2154	V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Younggren, Robert	0189	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Youngs, James H.	2791	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Youngs, Susan H.	2001	V-2; R-2
Younk, Walter J.	2402	V-1,V-8,V-9; R-2 (ON)
Yrjana, William A.	1022	T-3,T-5; W-1,W-10; V-1,V-2,V-11,V-12; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2,Z-22 (MC)
Zahn, Edward J.	1266	V-2
Zandbergen, R.L. Van	1368	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Zanetti, Frank	0430	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Zanetti, Kathryn	0436	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Zanutto, Albert	0433	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Zarimba, Lorrie D.	2980	Z-25
Zastrow, Andy	0722	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Zeigler, Lyle	1639	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1 (UP)
Zelinski, Bob	2599	R-27; Z-1,Z-2
Zelinski, Charles	2169	D-1 (UP)
Zelinski, Maxine	0913	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
Ziemann, Fred	0924	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Zimmer, Francis	2663	V-2,V-13; D-1; R-2
Zimmerman, Mark	2443	T-3; V-2; R-4
Zimmerman, Robert B.	1421	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Zimmerman Dr. Robert C.	0206	T-3; V-2; R-2
Zischkale, Max, Jr.	0128	W-3; V-3
Zistler, Thomas E.	2253	V-2,V-8,V-9; D-1; R-2,R-27; Z-2 (ST)
Znidorsech, Mr. and Mrs. Frank	1436	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
Zorich, Eva K.	2895	W-1 (UP)
Zorich, John E.	2896	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)

Respondent	ID No.	Comment/Response
Zuim, S.R.	0713	D-1; R-27 (SX)
Zulski, Jr., Frank P.	0201	W-1; D-1 (TP)
Zupon, Sabrina	3009	D-1; Z-9
von Zellen, Bruce	1293	W-3,W-24; L-2; D-1; R-2,R-27
No address, No name	0902	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
No address, No name	1363	
No address, No name	1804	T-3; V-1,V-8; D-1; R-1,R-19 (GN)
No address, No name	1925	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
No address, No name	1942	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
No address, No name	2553	T-3; W-1; V-2,V-11; D-1; Z-27 (UP)
No address, No name	2560	T-3,T-5; V-13; D-1 (AS)
No address, No name	2850	W-1; V-8,V-9; D-1; R-27 (TP)
No address, No name	2886	V-2; D-1
No address, No name	2948	T-3; V-2
No address, No name	2998	T-2,T-3; V-1,V-2; D-1
No address, No name	3014	V-1
No address, No name	3017	D-1; R-2,R-20
No address, No name	3018	T-2; R-19,R-32
No address, No name	3021	
No address, No name	3022	D-1
No address, No name	3024	V-2,V-6
No address, No name	3026	

Comments Received and Forest Service Responses

The comments received were grouped by subject matter. Like comments were summarized and addressed in a single response. The identification numbers of the respondents that addressesd a given subject are listed following the comment summary. The Forest Service response follows. The identification numbers of form letters are not listed individually. Instead, the total number of form comments on a subject and the codes for the appropriate form letters are listed.

Transportation

Comment T-1

Several respondents were concerned about the level of road maintenance now and in the future on the Forest's collector road system. The majority of respondents commenting on road maintenance desired maintenance of this system at the current level. Some asked for an increased level and mentioned specific roads they would like to see improved. The thought most expressed was that the Forest Service has made an investment in building a good collector road network and it is prudent that it be well maintained.

(ID Nos.: 462, 534, 570, 1262, 1574, 1582, 1665, 1790, 1948, 1949, 1973, 1977, 2097, 2300, 2523, 2572, 2728, 2777, 2879, 3012 +37 form comments (FB))

Forest Service Response

The final Plan provides a level of maintenance of collector roads comparable to the current level of maintenance.

All collector roads will continue to be maintained for safe and moderately convenient travel suitable for passenger cars. The actual level of road maintenance is influenced by the funding received for this activity. Roads receiving the highest use will generally be of highest priority. Also, of high priority will be the protection of investments and minimizing environmental damage.

Reconstruction of some existing collector roads is also planned. The major emphasis for this practice will be for the correction of safety problems with convenience of travel as the next priority. (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 7700 Transportation System).

Comment T-2

Respondents' comments ranged from those who favored leaving all roads open year-round to those who felt road closure was necessary for specific reasons and for closure during certain times of the year.

Reasons given for supporting closure were:

- Seasonal and/or permanent closure of roads that could provide hiking opportunities without motorized use.
- Closure of some existing and newly constructed roads that could provide ORV access.
- Hunting and fishing walk-in access could be provided for and enhanced if road closure provide for nonmotorized access.
- Roads need to be closed to protect wildlife.

Those respondents that wanted all roads left open were concerned that public access should be provided for all recreationists to enjoy the Forest everywhere.

A few respondents were concerned about the possible effects of road closure on continued access to private lands.

(ID Nos.: 1, 92, 95, 141, 208, 246, 651, 666, 704, 718, 719, 733, 765, 851, 912, 976, 998, 1017, 1150, 1195, 1271, 1292, 1401, 1762, 1802, 1973, 1974, 1985, 2007, 2014, 2047, 2080, 2142, 2192, 2218, 2265, 2288, 2321, 2463, 2467, 2489, 2559, 2577, 2592, 2649, 2657, 2660, 2672, 2684, 2689, 2752, 2755, 2760, 2777, 2782, 2854, 2855, 2887, 2888, 2915, 2937, 2963, 2975, 2977, 2981, 2989, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3008, 3015, 3016, 3018, 3028, 3031, 3036, 3040, 3041, 3046, 3048, 3061)

Forest Service Response

There is a need to have the flexibility and options to seasonally close roads and to close some permanently to properly manage the Forest, to provide the forest user with a variety of opportunities, and to help protect the resources. Emphasis will be on permanent and seasonal closures of newly constructed roads.

The final Forest Plan uses a combination of all three methods of road management to achieve a balanced mix of motorized and nonmotorized recreation opportunities, to provide habitat for wildlife species requiring remoteness, and access to private land.

Under the final Forest Plan, about 164,000 acres will be managed primarily for nonmotorized types of access. These areas will include Management Areas 6.1, 9.1, and 9.2. The remainder of the Forest will be managed for motorized types of access. However, some roads within these areas within Managment Areas 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, and 6.2, will have seasonal or intermittent road closure areas for hunter/fisherman walk-in access to protect low standard roads from being damaged by motorized use.

Comment T-3

Many respondents felt fewer roads should be constructed than proposed by the proposed Forest Plan. These responses ranged from a reduction in the level of construciton proposed in the proposed Forest Plan to a ten-year moratorium on all road development. Reasons given for these proposals include:

- Destruction of wildlife habitat.
- Destruction of the natural values of the forest.
- Adverse effects on soil and water quality.
- The proposed Plan is generally excessive.
- Timber harvest which requires roads is uneconomical.

Some respondents favored more road construction than is currently being constructed or were in agreement with the reduced level stated in the proposed Forest Plan. Many of these respondents stressed careful planning and construciton to minimize impacts on the ecological system. Reasons given for these proposals include:

- Better access for timber management and harvesting.
- Better access for recreational activities such as hunting and fishing.
- Better access for management of wildlife and habitat.
- Better access to increase the opportunity for recreational use of the forest by handicapped and older people.
- Better access for fire protection.
- More road construction would provide jobs and increase tourism.

(ID Nos.: 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 61, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 96, 97, 102, 104, 105, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 168, 177, 180, 181, 184, 186, 194, 196, 202, 203, 204, 206, 209, 210, 214, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 230, 241, 247, 248, 249, 251, 253, 254, 262, 287, 289, 290, 297, 301, 308, 312, 314, 315, 320, 321, 323, 334, 364, 366, 371, 377, 380, 384, 386, 390, 393, 398, 402, 403, 451, 461, 526, 579, 627, 628, 630, 631, 649, 686, 704, 705, 717, 719, 720, 732, 742, 743, 747, 779, 810, 811, 815, 870, 912, 920, 926, 937, 938, 939, 946, 968, 1036, 1037, 1042, 1054, 1100, 1108, 1140, 1148, 1155, 1179, 1193, 1268, 1287, 1292, 1304, 1308, 1310, 1317, 1360, 1362, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1370, 1373, 1382, 1383, 1388, 1389, 1401, 1402, 1409, 1415, 1501, 1502, 1540, 1567, 1590, 1607, 1874, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1967, 1970, 1973, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1985, 1994, 2000, 2013, 2014, 2071, 2143, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2157, 2160, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2183, 2186, 2188, 2199, 2218, 2270, 2277, 2279, 2280, 2399, 2443, 2446, 2449, 2466, 2467, 2470, 2482, 2485, 2495, 2496, 2499, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2517, 2522, 2527, 2538, 2542, 2543, 2559, 2561, 2573, 2576, 2577, 2587, 2592, 2602, 2647, 2649, 2657, 2659, 2660, 2680, 2688, 2691, 2724, 2726, 2738, 2744, 2752, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2771, 2775, 2777, 2781, 2782, 2855, 2858, 2948, 2951, 2953, 2962, 2964, 2968, 2987, 2998, 3013, 3016, 3059 + 504 form comments (AS, GN, MC, OS, UP))

Forest Service
Response

There will be a reduction in the amount of new forest road construction. The proposed Forest Plan proposed a reduction in road construction from current levels. In response to public comment, the level of road construction in the final Forest Plan will be further reduced.

The Forest Plan defines the types of roads that occur on the Forest (Forest Plan-Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 7700-Transportation System). No new arterial or collector roads will be built during this plan period. These roads are essentially in place and serve the needs of all users. New roads to be constructed will be primarily low standard local roads which will facilitate efficient management and use of the Forest.

Many "primitive" type roads exist on the Forest that are in varying stages of revegetation. They were not inventoried and were not considered part of the planned road system. These "primitive" roads were not used in calculating existing road density. Therefore, the perceived need for new road construction appears higher than it actually is, as some of these uninventoried "primitive" roads will become part of the final transportation system when it is developed. The Forest Plan emphasizes maximizing the use of existing roads. (Forest Plan, Chapter IV-Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 7700 Transportation System).

Too many and too high standard roads can certainly have a detrimental effect on wildlife habitat, especially, those species requiring remoteness. Protective measures for these species, such as road closures (permanent and seasonal), have been practiced in the past, and will be emphasized even more in the future under the final Forest Plan. (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2600 Wildlife Habitat Management and 7700 Transportation System).

The proposal that roads should not be built because of uneconomic timber sales is addressed in more detail under Comment V-3.

The final Forest Plan does not emphasize building any new roads to provide access for recreational activities such as hunting and fishing, for the elderly and handicapped, or for wildlife habitat management. New or improved access for these purposes will be provided in many instances by roads built primariy for vegetation management while considering other resource management and uses of the Forest. This results from our integrated approach to forest resource management. Access to private land and existing recreation areas will be retained.

While the Forest Service does consider the economic and social impacts of actions on the local communities, such impacts are primarily by-products of the Forest Service's land management responsibilities.

Comment T-4

Some respondents felt that the cost of roads was not addressed as clearly and directly as possible. Comments were:

- Why build specified roads instead of letting the logger build what he needs.
- The Forest Service spends too much money on engineering of roads.
- Forest Service roads are too costly and the Forest Service needs to get a better handle on costs.
- Road costs need to take into account the impact on the timber industry. Low standard (low cost) roads mean higher operating costs for the logger. This cost is reflected in the amount paid for timber.
- Cost of roads should be spread out over more than the intial sale.
- One respondent felt that the Forest Service should not be in the business of building roads. That should be left for the "profiteer."

(ID Nos.: 166, 2009, 2071, 2540, 2573, 2672, 2686, 2856, 2859, 2869)

Forest Service Response

Early Forest Service timber sale contracts that did not specify which roads should be built sometimes resulted in a system of roads that was more than was needed to efficiently access the sale. It is more cost-effective to plan and build a road system that efficiently accesses an area to meet long-term management objectives.

The final Forest Plan standards and guidelines provide direction to ensure roads are planned and built in a cost effective manner and located and designed to meet the objectives of the management area that they service. This is to be done maximizing the use of existing roads.

The cost of engineering and constructing roads has been and will continue to be a concern of the Forest Service. Changes have already been made and will continue to be made to reduce road engineering and actual road construction costs. Transportation planning and field location of the road has been emphasized. The survey, design, and construction engineering standards are being substantially lowered.

We agree that the current Forest Service accounting system is inadequate to reflect road costs on individual timber sales. The present system charges the first timber sale in an area with the

road development costs. Subsequent sales use the same roads and do not share in the costs. Nationally, the Forest Service is developing an accounting system to spread the costs of road construction over a longer period of time.

The Forest Service does not build roads. Road construction is accomplished through public works and timber sale contracts. Forest Service equipment is used only for road maintenance.

Comment T-5

Many respondents expressed a desire for lower standard forest roads. The reasons stated for lower standards were cost saving and the impact that high standard roads have on the environment. Other respondents felt that road standards should be higher. This would provide more year-round logging opportunities and improved access for people using the Forest.

Many comments spoke specifically to wider clearing widths for roads. Reasons given for advocating greater clearing limits were:

- Increased browse and cover for wildlife.
- Drier roadbeds (more sun penetration).
- Easier access for people.
- Easier logging opportunities (economics).

Some respondents felt that the Forest Service should limit the size and speed of logging trucks. This would reduce potential conflicts between recreational users and timber users.

A number of respondents felt that the present road standards are adequate. They felt that standards have varied (and should) for particular reasons such as soil and safety. Some thought the proposed Forest Plan standards and guidelines were either too restrictive or too broad.

One respondent felt that the Forest Service should use more wood in bridge construction.

(ID Nos: 37, 310, 491, 631, 870, 998, 1108, 1110, 1161, 1295, 1760, 1763, 1880, 1974, 2188, 2193, 2218, 2279, 2288, 2462, 2463, 2480, 2527, 2587, 2672, 2733, 2755, 2859, 2870, 2937, 3061 + 172 form comments (AS, MC))

Forest Service Response

The standards for local roads were not changed between the proposed and the final Forest Plan. Standards for road construction are found in the Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 7700 Transportation Management.

The Forest Plan emphasizes low standards for the construction and reconstruction of local roads.

These roads will usually have minimal impacts on the land. The final location, standard, and density of these roads will be determined by a transportation planning process which will be based on the management area's objectives. This planning process considers other resource needs and uses such as recreation activities. Potential conflicts between recreation and timber traffic can be resolved by controlling the speed of traffic through road design, by signing and by limiting the season or time of operation by the timber sale operator.

Higher standard local roads are emphasized in areas of the Forest where the season of woods operation is longer and road costs are lower. Higher standard in this context refers to the season of use rather than to an increased design speed or road width. (Plan, Chapter III, Opportunities to Respond to the Transportation Problem).

Clearing limits as established in the Forest Plan are part of the road standards defined in Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines 7700 Transportation Management. Wider clearing limits usually increase road construction costs and encourage increased speed. The benefits derived from the wider clearing limits do not offset the increased costs.

Road bridges are constructed of materials that are reasonable in cost for construction and maintenance. Many existing Forest Service bridges are of wood construction and will be maintained as wood structures. All new stream crossings are generally across smaller streams where open bottom or conventional metal culverts are normally the most cost effective.

Wildlife

Comment W-1

Many respondents expressed a concern that the Forest Service should be emphasizing management activities to enhance and increase the amount of ruffed grouse and white-tailed deer habitat. Three respondents expressed a concern that ruffed grouse and white-tailed deer population trends, as shown on Table 4.25 of the Draft EIS, remain basically unchanged regardless of alternative selected. Other respondents expressed a concern that there is too much management emphasis placed on ruffed grouse or white-tailed deer.

(ID Nos.: 178, 208, 209, 216, 226, 274, 313, 336, 424, 491, 576, 649, 707, 711, 779, 870, 893, 923, 972, 998, 1880, 1974, 1980, 2046, 2071, 2178, 2188, 2193, 2218, 2518, 2527, 2557, 2577, 2595, 2688, 2736, 2782, 2842) + 1,118 form comments (UP, TP, MC))

Forest Service
Response

Forestwide standards and guidelines dealing with the maintenance of the aspen type, coniferous thermal cover, location and scheduling of vegetative management practices, and the management of forest openings are of particular importance in managing deer and grouse habitat. Emphasis will be given to managing habitat for these species in high and medium opportunity areas (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Objectives to Respond to Management Problems)

A key to integrated management for deer and grouse is the forest product harvest level. This relates to demand for those products and existing potential to meet that demand. The Forest's analysis showed that demand for hunting deer and grouse will be met throughout the planning period under all alternatives. Plan implementation will include the monitoring of these important game species through cooperative efforts with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and other groups. The goal for aspen type maintenance has been raised from 126,000 acres in the proposed Plan to 140,000 acres in the final Plan.

Through integrated resource management, wildlife management efforts, including those for deer and grouse, will be concentrated in areas that have the greatest potential for wildlife habitat improvement and in areas where wildlife benefits will be available to the public. Opening creation, maintenance of the aspen ecosystem, and thermal cover maintenance/improvement will be emphasized in the high wildlife opportunity areas. This should result in higher deer and grouse populations.

The habitat objectives set for deer and grouse is responsive to projected demand and represents a balanced approach to managing habitat for all wildlife species. The Forest is required to place emphasis on the management of habitat for endangered, threatened, and sensitive species. (See reponses to Comments W-5 and W-6.)

Draft EIS Table 4.25 and related text have been revised to more clearly show the effects of various alternatives on wildlife populations.

The Forest is required to manage habitat for both game and non-game species. The draft and final plans provide for maintaining or improving habitats to maintain viable populations of all native vertebrate species. (See responses to W-3, W-5, W-6, W-10, and W-15.)

Comment W-2 Several respondents expressed concern that cover within winter deer range and the cover associated with boreal species is in poor condition and continues to deteriorate. Solutions recommended by respondents were to protect hemlock and cedar trees to retain existing thermal cover and to use direct seeding

and planting of cedar and hemlock to replace former thermal cover. Some respondents felt that commercial and noncommercial felling of trees should be provided in the winter so deer can eat the tops. Others felt that deer should be fed during the winter. One respondent stated that deer use of "yards" should be monitored. Another requested that salt blocks be placed in deer yards to keep deer off roads.

(ID Nos.: 178, 455, 510, 1763, 2190, 2272, 2290, 2519, 2684, 2859, 3046, 3061)

Forest Service Response

There has been a history of timber harvesting occurring within the hemlock and cedar types on the Forest since the 1800s. This harvest provided a supply of trees for the lumber, tanning, and mining industries. Over time, the quantity and quality of these species have declined across the Forest. Balsam fir has replaced hemlock and cedar as the major thermal cover type on the Forest. Presently, the balsam fir component is at maturity and is declining from old age and damage from insects or diseases. Hardwoods are replacing these conifers through natural succession in some areas.

Forestwide vegetative management standards and guidelines have been written to improve the condition of the coniferous types across the Forest. The standards and guidelines retain selected inclusions of hemlock and cedar and address both artifical and natural regeneration of hemlock and cedar. (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Vegetation Management Standards and Guidelines.)

The final Forest Plan gives priority to providing winter browse through the scheduling of commercial timber harvest in winter deer ranges. Timber sale contract clauses are used, where justified, to require winter harvest operations. Tops from felled trees provide browse. On the south half of the Forest, deer are only occasionally restricted to historical yarding areas during the periodic deep-snow winter. Emergency felling of trees for deer browse may be used in these areas when the timber sale option is not available. This practice is usually done in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) or local sports clubs.

The Forest Service does not feed deer during the winter months with hay, potatoes, or other non-forest foods. Forestwide Vegetation Management standards and guidelines emphasize accomplishing the task of feeding deer during the winter through the medium of timber sales. Deer yarding areas and associated winter deer ranges are monitored by the Forest Service and MDNR. One use of this information is for locating and scheduling winter sale activities.

Management activities in winter deer ranges include the timing and location of timber sales to influence deer movement away from

major travelways (US-2) to minimize deer-car accidents. Deer do not use salt blocks during the winter; therefore placement of salt in winter deer ranges along travelways would not prevent deer from crossing these travelways.

Comment W-3

Several respondents wanted the Forest Service to provide biological diversity. Most said that this should be accomplished through more acres in larger undisturbed blocks of land for remote habitat for those species whose existence depends on solitude such as the marten, gray wolf, black bear, and lynx.

(ID Nos.: 1, 11, 12, 16, 18, 22, 23, 26, 32, 35, 42, 45, 49, 55, 56, 71, 73, 79, 84, 98, 101, 103, 108, 119, 123, 125, 128, 150, 162, 180, 188, 214, 221, 241, 249, 314, 320, 366, 377, 391, 692, 699, 717, 720, 732, 810, 912, 1148, 1268, 1293, 1293, 1302, 1304, 1360, 1377, 1383, 1382, 1384, 1388, 1415, 1540, 1771, 2143, 2150, 2157, 2252, 2252, 2456, 2463, 2495, 2496, 2500, 2503, 2592, 2601, 2688, 2724, 2726, 2854, 2870, 2937, 2967, 3059)

Forest Service Response

The final Forest Plan responds to concern for biological diversity in many ways. (See Response to Comment W-43 for additional discussion of this topic).

The volume of timber harvest during the first time period is scheduled to be 10 percent less Forestwide than originally scheduled in the proposed Forest Plan. Future habitat conditions for most of the Forest's northern hardwoods will reflect mostly an uneven-aged forest as described in Management Area 2.1., rather than an even-aged forest as originally stated in the proposed Plan. See Comments V-1 and V-2 for additional discussion about allowable sale quantity and uneven-aged management of northern hardwoods.

Road construction is scheduled with constraint in the final Plan; road standards were reviewed closely, with the lowest suitable standard being chosen where possible. See Comment T-1 for additional discussion about road construction.

Three areas proposed for wilderness or wilderness study total approximately 50,000 acres. Future habitat conditions in these areas will result from natural causes and will remain remote and unroaded as described in management areas 5.1 and 9.1.

Semiprimitive motorized and semiprimitive nonmotorized areas designated in the final Plan are 20 percent greater than originally stated in the proposed Plan and total another 36,000 acres. Future habitat conditions in these areas are primarily mature northern hardwoods where human activity will not be readily apparent as described in management areas 6.1 and 6.2.

See Comment R-2 for additional discussion about semiprimitive areas.

Habitat for endangered and threatened plant and animal species is being maintained or enhanced based on recommendations from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

The proposed wilderness areas and semiprimitive areas together provide remote habitat for wildlife species requiring remoteness. Additional areas totaling over 256,000 acres have been established to provide habitat in large areas with a low density of open roads. Future habitat conditions in these areas will emphasize solitude with vegetative manipulation as recommended by the Fish and Wildlife Service's formal consultation on the proposed Plan. See Comment W-4 for additional discussion about special road management areas.

Pioneer leadership by the Forest Service has provided direction for management of bald eagle nesting habitat in the Lake States. Special management guidelines for bald eagle nest sites developed on the Chippewa National Forest have been used with a great deal of success over the past two decades on National Forests in the Eastern Region, including the Ottawa. See Comment W-4 for additional discussion about management of bald eagle breeding areas.

All of this should provide adequate secluded habitat for black bear, gray wolf, bald eagle, and others. See Comment W-7 for additional discussion about bear populations.

Also, the Forest Plan provides for diversity of plant and animal communities and tree species consistent with the overall multiple-use objectives of the planning area. Diversity has been evaluated in terms of the Forest's prior and present condition and how it will be affected by proposed management practices, as required by the NFMA regulations (36 CFR 219.26).

Comment W-4

Some respondents expressed concern about habitat fragmentation and requested that semiprimitive areas, wilderness areas, and river corriders be interconnected to minimize habitat fragmentation.

(ID Nos.: 118, 150, 719, 1365, 1383, 1876, 2176, 2444, 2467, 2592, 2760, 2854)

Forest Service Response

The lands of the Ottawa National Forest were purchased tract by tract. Almost every acre had the timber removed before purchase. Now, after 55 years of Forest Service management, the Forest consists largely of poletimber and small sawtimber stands somewhat fragmented with private landholdings.

The final Plan has been modified to better connect semiprimitive areas, proposed wilderness and wilderness study areas, and river corridors. Acreage of semiprimitive motorized and semiprimitive nonmotorized areas have been expanded and adjusted and now stretches across most of the northern portion of the Forest, interconnecting the Sturgeon Gorge area and the Porcupine Mountain State Park. In addition, emphasis has been shifted to uneven-aged management of northern hardwoods Forestwide to maintain most of the Forest in a continuous forest cover. Also, over 250,000 acres across the southern portion of the Forest, interconnecting with the Sylvania area, are now proposed to be managed to provide habitat for wildlife species requiring remoteness. The river corridors interconnect these Forest areas, providing relatively undisturbed habitat and travel lanes. (Refer to Comments R-2, V-2, and W-21 dealing with semiprimitive areas, timber management systems, and special road management areas for more detail on these subjects.)

The habitat condition of the Forest, today and under the final Forest Plan, tends to favor wildlife species requiring remoteness rather than species associated with disturbed habitats. For example, habitat for black bear, fisher, and broad-winged hawk now appear to be better within the Forest than statewide for Michigan. This trend should continue as forest vegetation continues to mature and be managed as proposed by the final Plan.

Comment W-5

Several respondents recommended plant and animal species for consideration to the Regional Forester's sensitive species program. These species included a fish, a reptile, seven birds, five mammals, and 23 plants. One respondent asked that four species of locally common game fish be included on a list of Regionally significant species. Some respondents stated that the analysis and criteria used to identify species to be recommended to the Regional Forester's sensitive species program was not clear. Some respondents referred to potential conflicts that could develop with fish-eating birds, such as the loon, eagle, or osprey, from fisheries enhancement activities.

(ID Nos.: 178, 1292, 2187, 2272, 2463, 2519, 2572, 2574, 2592, 2854)

Forest Service Response

Most species recommended by respondents are listed as endangered or threatened or are species designated as having special concern in Michigan. State listed species and other species of concern do not automatically qualify for Forest recommendation to the Regional Forester's sensitive species program. However, the identification of state listed species and other species of local and statewide concern was a beginning step used in the process of evaluation for the Regional Forester's program.

The major criteria for recommendation to the sensitive species program is a determination whether the species is adversely affected by National Forest management practices.

As a result of comments received, a review and reevaluation was made for all species recommended by respondents and State of Michigan listed species. The purpose of the evaluation was to focus on species habitat requirements, to consider Forest management practices in these habitats, and to consider the effect of Forest management on the species, if any.

As a result of the review, 24 species of plants and animals were recommended to the Regional Forester for consideration in the development of the R-9 sensitive species list. A more detailed discussion about each species can be found in the FEIS Appendix Volume, Appendix H.

Issue W-6

Several respondents requested changes or additions to the Forest's list of management indicator species, including northern pike, smallmouth bass, walleye, common loon, black duck, ring-necked duck, red-shouldered hawk, barred owl, black-backed woodpecker, pileated woodpecker, marten, fisher, gray squirrel, and lynx. Some respondents stated that the analysis used to identify management indicator species was not clear and/or requested a cross-reference listing of other species represented by management indicator species.

(ID Nos.: 178, 2187, 2272, 2487, 2519, 2572, 2574, 2736, 2854, 2859)

Forest Service Response

The original list of management indicator species (MIS) was reviewed for appropriateness and completeness. Each of the recommended species was considered with respect to the original selection criteria: (1) endangered or threatened status, (2) species with special habitat needs that may be influenced significantly by management activities, (3) species commonly hunted, fished, or trapped, and (4) species that indicate effects of management activities on other species.

As a result of that review, the barred owl was added to the list as an indicator of riparian old-growth and cavity nesters. Because of potential recreation and fisheries management impacts on loons and widespread support for its status as an MIS, this species was also added. To represent wetland community types, the American bittern was added. Finally, a pair of gamefish, northern pike and smallmouth bass, which represent a wide range of habitat conditions, were substituted for the pumpkinseed sunfish. As mentioned by some respondents, the very characteristics which make it easy to monitor (wide distribution, nonspecific habit needs) also reduce the sunfish's usefulness as a MIS.

An appendix was added to the EIS Appendix Volume to clarify the MIS analysis process and to respond to a request to display a cross reference listing of species. A biological community matrix showing Ottawa fish and wildlife species and their association to both the MIS and habitats is included in the Appendix Volume, Appendix I.

Comment W-7

One respondent stated that the black bear population objective of 2,400 bears was too high. Another respondent agreed with the population objective of 2,400 black bears and wanted even more black bear. Another respondent felt that bear populations were a result of harvest rather than habitat management.

(ID Nos.: 196, 2657, 2841)

Forest Service
Response

The population estimate for bear at 2,400 was the best estimate of current bear populations within the Forest boundary (1 bear/square mile). The estimate was made by Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) personnel and represents a figure the Forest Service believes can be sustained with the available habitat. Hunting regulations and techniques will obviously impact the total actual number of animals. Bear hunting regulations are currently under revision by Michigan DNR and will probably continue to be revised as warranted based on population studies and input from the public.

Comment W-8

Concern was expressed by three respondents that management prescriptions must provide sufficient flexibility in choosing mangement practices to deal with special situations. One example cited was the deer range and yarding areas along US-2 between Marenisco and Watersmeet.

(ID Nos.: 211, 2190, 2649)

Forest Service
Response

The management practices and related standards and guidelines discussed under each management area are designed to provide the manager with the necessary flexibility to address the many site-specific habitat conditions found. This includes yarding areas for deer, localized high potential areas for grouse, and other wildlife species. See comment W-9 for further discussion of wildlife opportunity areas.

Comment W-9

Three respondents indicated that the ratings assigned to certain wildlife opportunity areas were incorrect (Figure 4.1 of the

Forest Plan). Specific areas in question included management area (MA) 2.1 which had a high rating across the Forest, MA 1.1 and 3.2 north of Bruce Crossing, Ewen, Matchwood, and Topaz which had a low rating, MA 3.2 in Sturgeon winter deer range which had a low rating, and the MA 1.1 which is due east of the Middle Branch of the Ontonagon River. This last area is in the Middle Branch winter deer range and had a low rating.

(ID Nos.: 2593, 2649, 2841)

Forest Service Response

All wildlife opportunity areas were examined and Figure 4.1 was revised as follows:

- The high rating for MA 2.1 was retained. The rating reflects the potential to produce desired habitat changes in the area through commercial timber sales, to maintain the existing wildlife population levels, and to meet the relative demand for game species as evidenced by current public use.

- M.A. 1.1 between the Middle and South branches of the Ontonagon River was changed from a low to a medium rating because the area has a heavy aspen cover, contains winter deer range, and has moderate hunting use.

- The low rating of MA 3.2 in the same area was not changed because of the lake effect's influence on climate.

- MA 1.1 north of Ewen and Topaz: was not changed for the same reason.

- The Sturgeon winter deer range rating was not changed due to the difficulty of access for management and public use.

- The MA 1.1 rating between the Middle and East branches of the Ontonagon River was changed from low to medium because of the heavy wintering deer population.

Comment W-10 Some respondents expressed a concern that the Forest Service would not be providing adequate protection and/or habitat for the federally listed threatened and endangered species.

(ID Nos.: 9, 207, 384, 491, 1985, 2446, 2577, 2782 & 143 form comments (MC))

Forest Service Response

Forestwide management direction, standards, and guidelines have been developed to protect and provide habitat for threatened and endangered wildlife species. The standards for habitat

objectives and protection for the gray wolf, bald eagle, and peregrine falcon were established by the Forest Service Regional Guide, and are identified in Plan, Chapter IV, 2600 Wildlife Habitat Management.

Issue W-11

One respondent was concerned that the Forest's preferred Alternative 7 did not provide habitat improvement, only maintenance of those habitats and associated wildlife species.

(ID No.: 178)

Forest Service Response

The maintenance of wildlife habitat, as directed in the Plan, aims toward habitat conditions that will support various wildlife species populations throughout the Ottawa National Forest. Both habitat and species populations are continually changing in any natural system. This means that to maintain desired species populations, some habitat components such as the aspen ecosystem will be maintained at a given acreage, while other components such as thermal cover will be improved. Maintenance of an existing desired condition is dependent upon management. Another example of habitat improvement are management efforts to move the existing vegetative condition towards the desired future condition resulting in greater interspersion of various cover types and vegetative age classes across the landscape.

Comment W-12

Several respondents requested that a stronger position be declared in the Forest Plan to identify and retain inclusions of old growth, cull trees, snags, den trees, and valuable food species, such as cherry, oak, aspen, and beech, within timber harvest areas.

(ID Nos.: 178, 208, 642, 704, 1887, 2192, 2290, 2440, 2575, 2595, 2627)

Forest Service Response

Standards and guidelines for the retention of den trees, cull trees, snags and various tree species of particular value to wildlife have been strengthened. (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Vegetative Management Standards and Guidelines, 2400 Timber Management - Old Growth Management.)

Comment W-13 One respondent felt that good timber management alone was not necessarily good wildlife management. There should be more direct habitat improvements such as structures, plantings, seedings, release, or cutting provided in the Forest Plan in addition to or in combination with vegetative management.

(ID No.: 2575)

Forest Service Response

The standards and guidelines have been revised to give the manager greater flexibility in scheduling habitat improvements other than those included in timber sales. Wildlife habitat improvements could include structures or other actions as identified by the respondent. (Plan, Chapter IV, Vegetative Managemeent Standards and Guidelines, 2600 Wildlife Habitat Management.)

Comment W-14 Three respondents stated that wildlife management was overemphasized under Alternative 7. The three reasons given were effect on economic growth in the area, constraints on timber production, and the need for more even-aged management (clearcutting). Others requested greater emphasis on wildlife management. One respondent stated that management does not favor all wildlife species.

(ID Nos.: 180, 208, 220, 919, 1193, 1367, 1369, 1980, 2009, 2465, 2694, 2954)

Forest Service Response

The preferred alternative represents an attempt to balance the management of all resources. The plan responds to both vegetative and wildlife problems in an integrated manner. The management of vegetation and wildlife is coordinated to achieve objectives for both resources in a more efficient manner and to eliminate or reduce conflicts between management activities. The management of the forest's vegetation will provide both timber products and wildlife for the economic well-being of the area.

Comment W-15 A concern was expressed that wildlife management should not be limited to wildlife species commonly hunted and fished. There is a need for management of nongame wildlife species such as fisher, pine marten, and hawks.

(ID Nos.: 178, 2559, 2592)

Forest Service
Response

The final Plan's objective is to maintain and develop suitable habitat for all wildlife species, both game and nongame. Threatened, endangered, and sensitive species receive the highest priority and full consideration is given to the management and habitat needs of all wildlife and fish species. Ecological niches for all native species will be provided through the management of the management indicator species (MIS). This list contains species that are threatened and endangered, commonly hunted and fished, and nongame species. Vegetative management for the MIS provides suitable habitat components for nongame species. One such component, for example, is the provision of old growth (Plan Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2600 Wildlife Habitat Management and Forestwide Vegetative Management Standards and Guidelines, 2400 Timber Management.)

Comment W-16 One respondent supported wildlife and fisheries habitat management but without influence of outside groups such as the Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club.

(ID No.: 1195)

Forest Service
Response

The purpose of the land and resource management plan is to provide for the multiple use and sustained yield of goods and services from the Ottawa National Forest. The Forest Plan direction provides for the use and protection of the Forest's resources while fulfilling legislative requirements and responding to public issues, management concerns, and opportunities for use of the Forest. Issues raised by groups such as the Wilderness Society and Sierra Club are part of public input to the planning process. As one of the caretakers of the nation's public lands, the Forest Service must consider the concerns of national, regional, and local publics in the development of the Forest Plan.

Comment W-17 Several respondents felt that the Forest has a greater opportunity to increase the osprey population rather than the bald eagle population. Osprey nesting platforms were suggested to accomplish this wildlife improvement.

(ID Nos.: 211, 2272, 2859)

Forest Service
Response

Current techniques, such as nesting platforms, are more reliable to restore osprey populations than eagle populations at this time. The standards and guidelines covering the objectives for the habitat management of osprey have been rewritten to include the option to construct and erect osprey nesting platforms. (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2600 Wildlife Habitat Management)

Comment W-18 One respondent felt that areas like the Porcupine Mountains State Park, the Sylvania Recreation Area, and the Sturgeon River Gorge should be managed for threatened and endangered species, and the surrounding Ottawa National Forest be managed for game species and visual quality.

(ID No.: 310)

Forest Service
Response

The Forest Service has the responsibility to manage threatened and endangered and nongame species wherever they occur on the Forest.

Section 2 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (1978, 1979, and 1982) states that "...all Federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered species and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act." It is the objective of the Act to manage all federal lands, habitats, and activities so that special protection measures provided under the Endangered Species Act are no longer necessary.

Management activities are accomplished in an integrated fashion which includes visual quality.

Comment W-19 One respondent suggested changing the definition of essential habitat for breeding bald eagles used in the Draft EIS. Essential habitat would include all active nests, nests used within the past five years, and nests that have been inactive for more than five years.

(ID No.: 2574)

Forest Service
Response

Essential habitat is defined in the Glossary of the Final EIS. Essential habitat is further discussed in revised standards and

guidelines. (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines)

The locations of all active and inactive bald eagle nests are recorded and kept on file for monitoring purposes and for reference in planning activities in areas containing eagle territories. The records include nests that have been inactive for more than five years. These are still protected by a 330 foot buffer zone as active nests are.

Comment W-20 Some respondents believed that the bald eagle population goal for the Forest was too high.

(ID Nos.: 2272, 2595, 2841, 2859)

Forest Service Response

The national bald eagle population objectives were developed as a part of the recovery plan for the species. Each National Forest in the Eastern Region of the Forest Service was allocated a part of this total objective in the Forest Service's Eastern Region Guide. The goal for the Ottawa represents a long-range target to be worked toward.

Comment W-21 A concern was expressed that the wolf population goal for the Forest is not realistic. Some feel that there is an insufficient prey base, the size of the area is too small and fragmented, the planned road densities are too high, and that public acceptance for gray wolf is very low. Some respondents support a gray wolf population.

(ID Nos.: 110, 178, 1763, 1880, 2187, 2272, 2519, 2694, 2841, 2855, 2859)

Forest Service Response

The population goal of four viable wolf packs is the Forest's share of a Regional goal for recovery of the wolf. The available prey base was analyzed and indications are that it is adequate to support the goal of four wolf packs. The planning involved consultation with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and with the other National Forests in Wisconsin and Michigan.

As a result of the above consultations and analysis of habitat on the Forest, a total area of 256,000 acres has been identified as potential wolf habitat. The area links up with similar habitat in Wisconsin where wolves are known to exist. All biologists contacted agreed that an active timber harvest program is essential to maintaining the prey base.

The above area will also provide suitable habitat for other species requiring remote habitat, such as the pine marten and lynx. The pine marten has already been successfully reintroduced into a portion of this area.

Road management and public acceptance are the key factors in wolf recovery. Existing roads and new road construction will be managed in the above area to provide no more than one mile per square mile of road open to passenger vehicle use, at minimum, during the fall hunting seasons. The existing road density in this area is below this density, for the most part, now.

Comment W-22

Respondents wanted more emphasis placed on fisheries management. Species emphasis was split with some respondents desiring additional trout management, others desiring more management of panfish, bass, and walleye. Improvement of habitat was emphasized. One respondent suggested improved access for fishing.

(ID Nos.: 1, 208, 491, 686, 919, 2192, 2736, 2781, 2859)

Forest Service Response

Ottawa National Forest fish habitat programs are coordinated with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and local groups if possible. For any water, the species managed depends on habitat capability. Trout are emphasized in streams and smaller spring-fed lakes. Bass, walleye, and panfish are emphasized on larger warmer waters.

Programs include rearing of walleye fry in special ponds for stocking to larger waters and removal of stunted panfish and rough fish prior to stocking walleye fingerlings. Natural reproduction of walleye is also being encouraged where possible through establishment of human-made spawning reefs.

Stream improvements include establishment of "sand traps" to collect sediments from streams and promote natural cleansing of spawning areas, construction of bank cover structures to increase stream current and cleanse gravel areas, and installation of fish shelters, including half logs. Removal of beaver dams is also done to expose spawning gravels, permit fish migration, and prevent warming of trout stream waters. The Forest Plan direction continues these practices.

Local groups actively participate in many of the above projects. This is encouraged and is essential to the completion of many projects.

The Forest Plan does not provide for any new access to lakes or streams.

Comment W-23

One respondent suggested that planning for management activities in wildlife opportunity areas include habitat analysis methology such as the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Habitat Evaluation Procedures (HEP) to ensure that all life requirements are met for deer and grouse.

(ID No.: 2574)

Forest Service
Response

In Forest Plan implementation, deer habitat evaluation is based upon existing and planned vegetation for specific areas using an alternative to HEP, developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and refined for the Ottawa National Forest. Other species such as grouse will be analyzed using Habitat Suitability Index for grouse refined for Michigan.

Comment W-24

Most respondents were favorable to the reintroduction of extirpated species. However, three respondents were opposed to the reintroduction of gray wolf. Species identified for reintroduction include the moose, gray wolf, wolverine, pine marten, fisher, Canada lynx, woodland caribou, elk, eastern cougar, osprey, eagle, and the common loon. Respondents also urged the Forest Service to manage habitat needed to ensure the survival of reintroduced species.

(ID Nos.: 1110, 1292, 1293, 1585, 2013, 2247, 2446, 2463, 2503, 2592, 2601, 2724, 2854)

Forest Service
Response

Three of the above species are in active phases of reintroduction. Fisher were introduced in 1961-1963 and have become established. Pine marten were released in 1975-1983. The population is still low, but increasing. Moose were released near the McCormick Tract in 1985 and are currently being monitored by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR). A second release of moose is being discussed.

The gray wolf was reintroduced in 1974. However, this effort failed when the wolves were either shot or lost to other causes. Wolves have been sighted in northern Wisconsin and within the Ottawa National Forest. As stated in the response to comments W-3 and W-21, suitable habitat will be provided and breeding packs may be established through migration from Wisconsin. There are no plans to release additional wolves.

Canada lynx share habitat similar to bobcat. Lynx occasionally cross into Michigan from Canada near Sault Ste. Marie but are unlikely to travel to the Ottawa in breeding numbers. There are currently no plans for lynx reintroduction.

There are currently no plans to reintroduce eastern cougar. Local reports of the species are largely unverified and an existing breeding population is extremely unlikely. Outside sources of animals are limited and conflict with bobcat is a possibility.

There are no current plans to introduce the woodland caribou, elk, or wolverine.

Osprey, eagle, and common loon currently exist on the Ottawa in breeding populations and do not need reintroduction.

The key to all reintroduction efforts is suitable habitat and the active support of an informed and concerned public. The Michigan DNR would be the lead agency in any reintroduction effort; the Forest Service role would be that of a cooperator and habitat manager.

Comment W-25 Respondents expressed a desire to see increased coordination between the Michigan Department of Natural Resources wildlife biologists and the Ottawa National Forest concerning habitat management, species management, public education, and planning. In a related concern, the respondents expressed a desire to see more involvement and participation of public groups, private organizations, and sportsman's clubs in the Ottawa National Forest's fisheries and wildlife management programs.

(ID Nos.: 92, 491, 2190, 2573, 2602)

Forest Service Response

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources has and continues to be a valuable source of ideas, information, and cooperation in setting and reaching resource objectives. The Michigan DNR was consulted during the development of the Plan. An example of such consultation is the management of endangered, threatened, and sensitive species. Plan implementation will be accomplished through an interdisciplinary process which involves all interested or concerned agencies, local governments, public groups, and individuals.

Comment W-26 Some respondents were concerned that wetlands and riparian areas on the Ottawa National Forest would not be protected. Other respondents promoted the expansion of wetlands through the creation of artificial impoundments and through beaver-aspen management. Such activities would improve habitats for water-oriented furbearers, waterfowl, and wetland nongame species.

(ID Nos.: 175, 510, 1292, 1985, 2489, 2518, 2728, 2855)

Forest Service
Response

Wetlands and riparian areas on the Ottawa National Forest will be protected as required by Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 of May 24, 1977. These executive orders require that each federal agency restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values of floodplains and preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. Forestwide standards and guidelines provide specific direction for the protection of wetlands, floodplains, and riparian areas on the Forest. (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2500 Water and Soil Resource Management)

Comment W-27

Some respondents expressed a concern about the limited amount of waterfowl management proposed in the Plan and disagreed with the demand estimate for this activity. Respondents desired more emphasis on waterfowl management including a broader waterfowl habitat base, establishment of a waterfowl refuge, and the expansion of Canada geese production.

(ID Nos.: 175, 219, 423, 491, 1145, 1763, 1880, 2018, 2190, 2272, 2519, 2574, 2736, 2841)

Forest Service
Response

Waterfowl management was not identified as an issue in the initial public involvement on the Forest's planning process. Most available background information, including records from District I of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, showed demand declining for this activity in the western Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Waterfowl management on the Forest will therefore be directed primarily at protection of wetlands in compliance with Executive Order 11990. (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2500 Water and Soil Resource Management)

In general, Forest wildlife management procedures include waterfowl habitat improvement where opportunities exist for coordination with other Forest projects, other agency programs, or cooperators.

The Forest Plan does not schedule separate wetland or waterfowl projects, including refuges. Neither does it foreclose the opportunity to cooperate with others for wetland/waterfowl improvements.

Federal harvest regulations do affect hunting opportunities for waterfowl on the Forest; no attempt was made to assess that impact since game regulations are outside the scope of this plan and the authority of the Forest Service.

Comment W-28

The comment was made that the wrong definition of "viable population" was used in Chapter VII, Glossary of Draft EIS. The respondent stated "a viable wildlife population is one that will have a 95 percent chance of existance as a reproducing population in 100 years from present."

(ID No.: 178)

Forest Service Response

The NFMA regulations under which this Plan was prepared state: "For planning purposes a viable population shall be regarded as one which has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure its continued existance is well distributed in the planning area" (36 CFR 219.19).

Comment W-29

One respondent questioned the statement "The number of wildlife species found on the forest and their population level are a direct result of the amount, quality, and variety of animal habitat available."

(ID No.: 2649)

Forest Service Response

The text in the Summary, Draft EIS was changed to reflect other factors that affect animal populations such as human and natural predation, weather, diseases, and natural population cycles.

Comment W-30

One respondent asked that the standards and guidelines for fish population manipulation practices be expanded to include situations where rough fish are severely competing with valuable game fish.

(ID No.: 2859)

Forest Service Response

The Forestwide standards and guidelines (Plan, Chapter IV, 2600 Wildlife Habitat Management) have been changed to include thinning of rough fish species, stocking of predator species as necessary, and monitoring of results. This would need to be accomplished in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

Comment W-31

One respondent questioned the legality of alternatives 3 and 5 because the discussion of environmental effects indicates a relatively high risk associated with maintaining viable populations of species requiring young growth under alternative 5 and wildlife populations that nest in the conifer types under alternative 3.

(ID No.: 2519)

Forest Service Response

A viable population study of species found on the Forest was completed during the planning process. The study was based on genetic and risk theories presented in "Wildlife Population Viability - A Question of Risk" by National Wildlife and Fisheries Ecology Unit, USFS Fort Collins, Colorado. The eight plan alternatives result in varying degrees of risk associated with maintaining viable populations. The analysis did not indicate the loss of any species under any of the alternatives. Therefore both alternative 3 and alternative 5 are legal alternatives even though they would entail higher risk.

Comment W-32

A respondent questioned the policy of placing emphasis on fisheries management on those lakes with existing recreation developments such as campgrounds and boat landings and on trout streams. It was pointed out that we should not rule out fisheries management projects on lakes with good biological potential but which may have limited or reduced standard access.

(ID No.: 2870)

Forest Service Response

The Forestwide standards and guidelines (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2600 Wildlife Habitat Management) were revised to ensure the flexibility to manage high potential remote lakes to provide high quality fishing experiences in a remote, limited access setting. Limited funding would probably result in placing a higher priority on improving existing, higher use developments.

Comment W-33

Two respondents asked whether the 1980 baseline population estimates for deer, grouse, and bear reflect a low or average level for the species. If the 1980 level is a low population, recreation opportunities may be affected.

(ID Nos.: 2736, 2841)

Forest Service
Response

The population levels shown as 1980 baseline data are estimates developed with the information available at the time. Deer and bear data was developed from Michigan Department of Natural Resources information. Grouse populations were estimated using a habitat model developed by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

The 1980 population for bear and deer reflects an average level. The Wisconsin model indicated habitat potential for grouse at the 72,500 bird level. The grouse population reflects the average of all habitat conditions across the Forest in the aspen/birch ecosystem.

Comment W-34

Several respondents commented about openings. Some felt there should be little need for openings for forest wildlife, especially in the interior of forests. Others expressed that there are forest wildlife species associated with grassy openings and that more emphasis should be placed on establishment and maintenance of grassy openings, such as by enlargement of landings or cutting small one-acre clearcuts seeded to grass. Two respondents felt that a greater distinction should be made in discussions in the Plan about openings so as to distinguish between temporary openings established through final harvest cuts and more permanent or long-term openings that are to be maintained in sod, shrub, or old-field habitat.

(ID Nos.: 704, 1037, 2480, 2518, 2519, 2575, 2593, 2855)

Forest Service
Response

Temporary and permanent forest openings are essential to the maintenance of many species of wildlife. The Forest is required to maintain a viable population of all indigenous species. Each type of opening does have particular benefits for various wildlife species. The desired vegetative composition, as described under management area (MA) prescriptions 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, include 1 to 5 percent of the upland area in permanent forest openings; MA 4.2 includes 1 to 3 percent in permanent upland openings. Temporary openings will be primarily associated with even-aged management, particularly in the aspen, birch, jack pine, and balsam types. Existing sod or brushy openings may also be maintained. The Plan was revised to clarify policy and direction regarding temporary and permanent openings. (Plan, Chapter IV, Forest Management Direction.) Definition of the terms "openings," "temporary openings," and "permanent upland openings" are found in the glossary of the Final EIS.

Comment W-35 One respondent requested an update of the gray wolf habitat management section of the Draft EIS upon release of the new interagency policy (Gray Wolf Recovery Plan).

(ID No.: 2574)

Forest Service Response

Management activities applicable to the gray wolf habitat management strategy will be in accordance with the new Gray Wolf Recovery Plan. Any needed changes will be incorporated by updating the threatened and endangered species section of the Forest Plan.

Comment W-36 Generally, respondents supported Forest Plan direction to integrate timber and wildlife values through coordinated timber sales. Two respondents felt current logging activities were taking adequate care of wildlife. Other respondents recommended larger landings, more emphasis on key or critical habitats, or working for other wildlife needs through integration of vegetative practices within timber sales.

(ID Nos.: 208, 1108, 1451, 1763, 2147, 2573)

Forest Service Response

The integration of wildlife and timber management activities on the Forest is a major theme of the Plan. Specific direction can be found in Forestwide Standards and Guidelines in Sections 1300 and 2600; Forestwide Vegetative Management Standards and Guidelines in Sections 1900, 2400 (Old Growth, Sale Preparation, Sale Administration) and 2600; and in Purpose and Desired Future Condition under each management prescription. (Plan, Chapter IV)

All of the above integration, plus additional coordination with transportation, soils, recreation, and other resources are needed to maintain balanced production of wildlife, timber, and other resources for the Forest. This integration is mandated by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, and other federal legislation.

Comment W-37 A respondent was concerned that demand for trapping of fur bearing animals was not identified in the Draft EIS.

(ID No.: 178)

Forest Service
Response

Trapping was not identified in the planning process as an item of major concern. Populations of most furbearers will be sustained by protection of wetlands mandated by Executive Order 11990. Direction for implementation of this order is included in Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, Section 2500 Water and Soil Resource Management (Plan, Chapter IV).

Comment W-38

One respondent felt that discouraging tag alder and aspen along trout streams would have "severe" detrimental impacts on ruffed grouse, deer, snowshoe hare, woodcock, and many others. The respondent suggested consideration of the overall wildlife value of these stands in conjunction with the fisheries value when making these decisions.

(ID No.: 2518)

Forest Service
Response

Forestwide standards and guidelines were rewritten to limit tag alder removal to those streams where shade removal will either not cause adverse warming, or shade replacement is carefully planned. This will result in only a small acreage being treated. Further, all activities such as sandtrap construction will be planned to include such direct wildlife habitat improvements as creation of small openings in alder to benefit those wildlife species mentioned. Both wildlife and fisheries resources will benefit.

Comment W-39

Many respondents were either in favor of diversity or in favor of old growth or both. Many respondents were either satisfied with what was proposed or wanted more old growth, particularly "large" blocks of contiguous old growth. In the few responses that suggested specific sizes of old growth management, the suggested size was generally several hundred thousand acres for wolves, lynx, and other solitude-dependent species.

Some respondents distinguished between "intrastand" vertical diversity and "interstand" horizontal diversity. Several respondents recognized the difference between "deep forest" species dependent on intrastand diversity and the "edge" species benefitted by interstand diversity. In general, there was a perception that game (edge) species were emphasized in the Forest Plan and many who wanted more old growth objected to what they saw as an imbalance; that is, nongame species were not emphasized enough. Old growth and large "blocks" of land were frequently associated with wolves, cougar, pileated woodpecker, and lynx.

(ID Nos.: 1, 30, 321, 367, 629, 704, 908, 920, 1108, 1292, 1318, 1319, 1974, 1980, 1985, 1987, 2177, 2187, 2489, 2491, 2500, 2519, 2541, 2558, 2572, 2574, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2659, 2775, 2855, 2859, 2903, 3061)

Forest Service
Response

The Forest Plan provides for both intrastand (vertical) and interstand (horizontal) diversity. Intrastand diversity is reflected in the Forestwide standards and guidelines for old-growth management,i.e. big trees, snags, culls, den trees, dead and down logs, and other ground material (Plan, Chapter IV, Forest Management Direction). Specific guidelines for various timber types, including specifications for minimum DBH and snags per acre, in designated old-growth stands are used to describe the desired future condition, determine appropriate management practices, and provide a system for monitoring. Only silvicultural prescriptions that advance the designated stand toward the old-growth condition will be considered.

A modest number of stands on the Forest, outside of the Sylvania Recreation Area and Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest presently qualify as old-growth. However, most stands in these areas are moving toward the old-growth condition. The Forest Plan does not significantly alter the present age structure of the Forest. Sixty percent of the dominant type, northern hardwoods, will be managed uneven-aged. This practice will provide much greater age and vertical diversity than presently exist because current stands are predominately even-aged.

The planned timber harvest will result in an annual harvest of about 2 percent of the forest land suitable for timber management. These acres include only 67 percent of the total timbered acres. Of the remaining 287,000 acres of forest land where timber management is not planned, over 100,000 acres are found in relatively large blocks of 14,000 to 18,000 acres or in long river corridors up to 12,000 acres each.

Objectives for vertical diversity are expressed in desired percentage of old-growth in each management area. Objectives for horizontal diversity are expressed as a desired future condition of the various timber types. Within-stand horizontal diversity, that is, inclusions of high-value hemlock, cedar, aspen clones, oak, and others, was not addressed in the plan, simply because of the difficulty of inventory and great detail required. Inclusions of hemlock, cedar, aspen clones, oak, are identified during plan implementation and sale layout to preserve within-stand diversity. (See also Comment W-3).

Even-aged management of the northern hardwood type is another technique used to preserve intrastand diversity. Uneven-aged management tends to produce stands dominated by sugar maple. The young forest growth resulting from all timber harvest techniques is a desirable force toward preserving present

populations of "edge" habitats. Before timber harvest, these habitats were largely dependent on natural fires which are now controlled and no longer provide this young forest growth. Proper spatial distribution of habitat types has been, and will continue to be, an important objective of vegetation management on the Forest.

The barred owl was added as a management indicator species for the old-growth condition on the Forest, particularly in the criticaly important riparian area. Barred owl habitat is expected to increase with time simply because the Forest, on the whole, is aging and the Plan's emphasis on uneven-aged hardwood management should further move more of the Forest to an old-growth condition.

Landownership

Comment L-1

Several respondents expressed concern about the effect that any increase in public ownership would have on the county property tax base. One respondent stated that public lands should pay property taxes. There was also a comment that payments to the counties as shown in the Plan are incorrect.

(ID Nos: 2331, 2465, 2782)

Forest Service Response

Federal ownership of land does not equate with losses in revenue. Revenue sharing features related to Federal ownership such as the 25% fund and payment in lieu of taxes generate funds nearly equal to income received from private lands under the State Commercial Forest Reserve Act. A recent study in Ontonagon County indicated the county received $1.00 per acre for CFR lands whereas federal receipts amounted to $.96 an acre. That portion of the plan showing payments to counties such as on Table 2.15 and Table S.1 in the Draft EIS were decade figures, not annual figures. In addition, these figures are stated in terms of 1978 dollars. The figure in the Final EIS have been corrected and are now shown as annual figures.

Additional benefits generated by the presence of National Forest lands within an area include salaries of Forest Service employees, impact aid to school districts, subsidies for children of federal employees, cooperative work on roads and bridges Federal Aid Secondary Road Funds, land and road survey, tree planting, and timber stand improvement, contracts to local companies, road maintenance on forest roads and trails, free use gravel permits, free road permits, fire protection, cooperative law enforcement, Senior Community Service Employment Program, and the Youth Conservation Corps.

The receipts generated by the 25% fund and PILT are just one factor to be considered when weighing the benefits of National Forest presence in the western portion of the Upper Peninsula.

Comment L-2

Comments ranged from expressions for and against sale of National Forest System land to an advocacy for consolidation of National Forest ownership by purchase and exchange. A few respondents supported land exchange but opposed purchase. Land exchange was supported to provide for economic development and expansion of communities. Several respondents supported the acquisition of land by both exchange and purchase to benefit endangered, threatened, sensitive species and other wildlife species.

(ID Nos: 1, 178, 310, 692, 858, 1108, 1110, 1140, 1293, 1763, 2442, 2480, 2499, 2574, 2575, 2737, 2778)

Forest Service Response

Lands with unique habitat for threatened and endangered wildlife species are acquired or exchanged for to expand or protect against incompatible use or development. These kinds of lands are of highest priority in the Forest Plan for exchange or purchase. Other land adjustment information is in the Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 5400-Landownership.

The Forest Service does not have a general authority by law to sell National Forest System lands, except under the Small Tracts Act which provides authority to sell or exchange minor acreages under certain conditions.

Privately owned lands are acquired on a willing buyer/seller basis to meet certain resource needs and to consolidate National Forest ownership for cost effectiveness and management efficiency.

Exchanges with private and corporate owners is the method most commonly used to consolidate ownership to the benefit of the exchange proponent and the Forest Service.

National Forest System lands adjoining communities within the Forest are available through exchange to communities and industries to meet the needs for expansion and economic development.

Vegetation Management

Comment V-1

Many respondents expressed concern about northern hardwood management. Forestry professionals, industry and general public opinion varied on whether uneven-aged or even-aged management should be emphasized in the final Forest Plan. The preponderance

of the comment received favored uneven-aged management, which was at odds with the even-aged management emphasis of the proposed plan.

Some favored even-aged management and others favored a balance of both systems.

Those that favored an increased emphasis on uneven-aged management cited several reasons including:

- Less adverse visual impact.
- An increase in the quantity and quality of hardwood sawtimber in the future.
- Belief that it is a more proven silvicultural method in the western Upper Peninsula and is commonly used on adjacent public and private lands.
- More economically efficient than even-aged management due to lower cost for regeneration and precommercial thinning.
- Less clearcutting or cuts that resemble clearcuts.
- Increased local employment due to sawtimber emphasis.
- Concern about the high cost and/or lack of precommercial thinning and reforestation practices associated with even-aged management.

Those that favored even-aged management cited reasons that included:

- Greater vegetative and wildlife habitat diversity.
- Maintenance of mid-tolerant tree species such as yellow birch.
- More young growth habitat to benefit wildlife species such as deer.
- Higher economic efficiency due to greater hardwood sawtimber yields in the short term.

(ID Nos.: 37, 175, 205, 211, 220, 246, 262, 276, 367, 462, 521, 526, 534, 631, 704, 711, 733, 733, 735, 735, 870, 880, 907, 908, 937, 946, 967, 976, 998, 1110, 1155, 1206, 1262, 1260, 1262, 1305, 1319, 1399, 1400, 1413, 1505, 1564, 1598, 1603, 1665, 1763, 1874, 1948, 1967, 1967, 1973, 1975, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1977, 1979, 1982, 1982, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1985, 2000, 2007, 2013, 2014, 2145, 2159, 2162, 2177, 2179, 2198, 2247, 2465, 2480, 2482, 2491, 2403, 2504, 2520, 2523, 2540, 2541, 2544, 2559, 2573, 2577, 2587, 2587, 2603, 2657, 2661, 2661, 2672, 2675, 2684, 2696, 2739, 2745, 2752, 2756, 2756, 2759, 2761, 2761, 2765, 2767, 2767, 2782, 2829, 2939, 2841, 2841, 2855, 2870, 2880, 2903, 2949, 2950, 2953, 2962, 2998, 3002, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3008, 3014, 3015, 3028, 3031, 3032, 3035, 3036, 3038, 3041, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3061, 3855 + 656 form comments (MC, ON, EN, FB, OS)

Forest Service
Response

In response to public concern, the final Forest Plan increases emphasis on uneven-aged management of northern hardwoods. The

final Forest Plan includes uneven-aged management on 60% of the hardwood type, an increase from the 43% stated in the proposed Forest Plan. Even-aged management will be practiced to provide increased browse in winter deer range and on sites where mid-tolerant species such as yellow birch, hemlock, ash, basswood or oak are desired.

Uneven-aged management of northern hardwoods will be by the selection harvest method. This involves the removal of individual trees with the objective of attaining a stand structure that has a predetermined proportion of trees in the different size classes (sapling, poletimber, and sawtimber). This harvest method responds to public concern for visual quality by retaining a large-tree character in the landscape. It also provides for large volumes of high quality sawtimber over time with emphasis on sugar maple. (See Plan, Chapter IV-Forestwide Objectives and Vegetative Management Standards and Guidelines). Uneven-aged management will be on sites of higher productivity with emphasis on high quality sawtimber products.

Emphasizing uneven-aged management will mean less shelterwood regeneration cuttings in the northern hardwood stands over the long run. Shelterwood regeneration was objectionable to some respondents because of the openings created. Long-range economic returns would be greater under the uneven-aged system due to the emphasis on higher quality and quantity of hardwood sawtimber products.

Even-aged management of the northern hardwood type will be featured on sites where young growth for wildlife, temporary openings or species variety is desirable, and on soils of lower productivity where pulpwood and lower quality sawtimber are main products.

This system favors fast growing valuable hardwood species such as ash, yellow birch, and basswood. Wildlife species which depend on a variety of age classes and tree species mixtures are also favored with even-aged management.

Stands to be managed under the even-aged system may receive one or more periodic thinnings prior to the regeneration harvest. The regeneration harvest method for northern hardwoods will be the shelterwood method in which the mature or low quality stand is removed in a series of two or three cuts to promote natural regeneration of desired species.

Under the shelterwood system of regeneration a partial cover of larger trees provides shelter for young growth and is then removed when the shelter proves to be a hindrance to the growth of seedlings. This normally occurs within 10 years. The final Forest Plan has a increase of shelterwood cuttings over present levels during the early decades.

Preparation of a mineral soil seedbed by mechanical scarification is often done at the time of the first shelterwood cut. This

promotes the establishment of a higher percent of mid-tolerant hardwood tree species. (Refer to Forest Plan, page IV-73.)

Following regeneration of mid-tolerant hardwoods, one or two timber stand improvement activities may be scheduled to maintain a desired composition of those species (Refer to Forest Plan, IV-73. These practices result in additional cost during the regeneration of hardwood stands. However, they provide both monetary and nonmonetary returns due to the more diverse mix of tree species provided.

Management of the northern hardwoods in the final Forest Plan will incorporate a mix of both uneven-aged and even-aged management. Both systems will provide primarily pulpwood products during the short term from initial thinnings and selection because the stands are predominantly an immature pole size.

These two systems together will benefit wildlife visual resources and create a more diverse forest while providing for higher quantity and quality of hardwood sawtimber. Both the even-aged and uneven-aged systems will be used within management areas to provide a better mix of outputs to accomplish overall Forest objectives.

Comment V-2

A large number of respondents expressed concern about the level of timber harvest and/or the mix of timber products proposed in the Forest Plan.

A wide spectrum of opinion about harvest level emerged from the comments, from those advocating the elimination of timber harvest to a request for a 40 percent increase in timber production over the level proposed in the Forest Plan.

Most of the requests for a halt or decrease in the proposed timber harvest level came from environmental organizations or individuals living outside the local area. A variety of reasons for reduced timber harvest were expressed.

Some claimed the proposed timber program is uneconomic and/or represents a subsidy to the timber industry. Some said National Forest timber sales are unnecessary because the demand for timber could be satisfied from private lands, or other public lands. This was based in part on the fact that the Ottawa National Forest supplies less than 10 percent of the timber harvested in the western Upper Peninsula. Some claimed the proposed timber harvest levels are damaging to the natural values of the forest, such as solitude and natural beauty, which they said were more valuable for human use than timber production.

Some were concerned that the harvest levels and the associated road construction proposed were excessive and would destroy habitat for wildlife species such as black bear, grey wolf, and bald eagle. Some were also concerned about the effects on

remoteness and primitive values and the importance they have in providing recreation opportunities and wildlife habitat.

Some expressed concern for environmental effects including the fragmentation of habitat and biological diversity.

Those opposed to the proposed levels of timber harvest , often called for a reduction in the level of timber harvest and a reduction or elimination of road construction. Some suggested that the level of timber harvest be one that provides a sustained yield of timber that doesn't degrade other resources and will recover the cost of growing and selling trees. Another concern was that proven site specific benefits other than timber revenues are necessary to justify any timber sales where the revenues received are less than the cost to prepare and administer them.

A large number of respondents supported the level of timber production proposed or thought the level should be increased. Some thought as much timber as possible should be harvested without adverse impacts on other resources. Many thought that the mix of products and the flexibility to adjust the product mix was also very important.

Many local residents and forest products industries were particularly interested in an adequate supply of hardwood sawlogs and thought the level called for in the Plan should be increased during the next two decades. Regional interest also supported hardwood sawlog increases and additionally asked for increased production of aspen products and hardwood and softwood pulpwood to meet the increasing demands for these products, and provide more jobs.

Some said that the level of timber harvest is critical to the area economy, including returns to counties, to local industry and timber producers. They referred to the employment opportunities associated with the timber industry and the flexibility of harvest level and product mix needed to maintain current industry and attract new industry and jobs to the western Upper Peninsula.

Some were opposed to any reductions in the level of timber harvest because of the benefits of timber harvesting to improve habitat for deer, grouse, bear, and other wildlife species. Others agreed with the level proposed to achieve scenic, recreation, wildlife and timber objectives.

Some advocated an increase from the current level of 10 MMCF/year to 20-25 MMCF/year would be needed by 1995 to respond to the increased demand. They felt the proposed Forest Plan did not provide for supplying a fair share of timber from the Ottawa National Forest to respond to the public demand for timber products. This was based in part on the fact that although the Ottawa National Forest contains 18 percent of the commercial forest land, it only supplies about 10 percent of the timber harvested in the western Upper Peninsula.

Some suggested more intensive management to increase timber productivity, reduce mortality losses and provide a variety of vegetative conditions to reduce the risk of insect and disease outbreaks.

Some agreed with the mix of types and silvicultural system proposed and particularly with the thinning and selection cutting in hardwoods to improve the quality and growth of hardwoods. Some said that a sustained yield of quality hardwood sawtimber should be the dominant objective for the Ottawa National Forest.

(ID Nos.: 1, 3, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78, 81, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 96, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 123, 124, 125, 126, 134, 139, 141, 142, 148, 149, 151, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 168, 177, 180, 181, 184, 186, 188, 194, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 241, 244, 247, 248, 249, 254, 274, 282, 287, 289, 290, 297, 298, 301, 308, 311, 314, 315, 320, 321, 334, 336, 349, 364, 366, 367, 371, 377, 380, 384, 386, 390, 391, 393, 396, 398, 399. 402, 422, 451, 462, 463, 521, 527, 539, 551, 579, 581, 616, 627, 628, 630, 656, 704, 705, 717, 720, 727, 732, 733, 742, 743, 747, 779, 810, 811, 815, 819, 821, 870, 908, 912, 923, 926, 927, 938, 939, 955, 968, 972, 1037, 1042, 1054, 1151, 1195, 1206, 1212, 1266, 1268, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1297, 1301, 1303, 1304, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1311, 1312, 1318, 1360, 1369, 1370, 1372, 1373, 1377, 1382, 1385, 1388, 1390, 1396, 1401, 1402, 1404, 1408, 1413, 1435, 1462, 1502, 1505, 1540, 1567, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1581, 1590, 1593, 1595, 1607, 1608, 1657, 1760, 1761, 1771, 1867, 1873, 1876, 1877, 1880, 1948, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1968, 1973, 1975, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1990, 1993, 1994, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2010, 2017, 2047, 2142, 2143, 2145, 2146, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2159, 2160, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2183, 2184, 2187, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2199, 2202, 2218, 2247, 2252, 2269, 2270, 2277, 2278, 2289, 2399, 2443, 2445, 2449, 2456, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2470, 2482, 2485, 2488, 2489, 2491, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2517, 2538, 2542, 2559, 2568, 2575, 2578, 2585, 2587, 2592, 2602, 2646, 2651, 2657, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2663, 2664, 2672, 2675, 2679, 2686, 2688, 2691, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2735, 2737, 2738, 2740, 2743, 2744, 2750, 2751, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2770, 2771, 2775, 2777, 2781, 2854, 2858, 2870, 2879, 2885, 2886, 2894, 2915, 2937, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2956, 2958, 2959, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2973, 2974, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2990, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 3005, 3007, 3013, 3023, 3024, 3030, 3048, 3059, 3061, (+ 1,188 form comments (UP, MC, ST).

Forest Service Response

The question of the appropriate level of timber harvest from the Ottawa National Forest ties directly to what benefits people want from their National Forest. A key method of producing some

benefits such as timber products and deer and grouse habitat is vegetation management. The comments received makes it very evident that demand exists for both the benefits produced by vegetation management and those that are not.

The final Forest Plan slightly decreases the level of timber harvest stated in the proposed Forest Plan. This final level is still 31 percent higher than the average annual quantity of timber sold between 1980 and 1985. The level will provide for a nondeclining, sustained yield of timber products and other resource benefits over the life of the Forest Plan and beyond.

The Plan's level is about 30 percent of the Forest's maximum long-term sustained yield capability (maximum timber benchmark analysis) and about 37 percent of the current annual net growth in merchantable timber volume.

The total harvest level, referred to as the allowable sale quantity (ASQ) is the maximum total volume of timber that may be sold during a specified period of time usually a decade. This is usually expressed on an annual basis and during the decade the quantity may vary from year to year as to total volume and product mix based on market demand and budget.

The final Forest Plan sets the ASQ for the first decade, (1987-1996) at 131 million cubic feet (MMCF) or 780 million board feet (MMBF), an average annual quantity of 13.1 MMCF cubic (78 MMBF). This level corresponds to the first decade in the draft Environmental Impact Statement. The ASQ of the draft Forest Plan was 16.0 MMCF, an average of the first and second decades shown in the draft Environmental Impact Statement. In response to comments, demand was reevaluated. The results of that reevaluation of demand and analysis of recent Forest timber sale harvest activity indicated that the 13.1 MMCF level would be an appropriate amount of timber supplied from the Ottawa National Forest considering market demand and the multiple use objectives of the Forest.

The level of hardwood sawtimber production will remain consistent with sound silvicultural practices with the emphasis on providing high quality northern hardwood sawtimber and veneer for future generations. The quality of the hardwood stands on the Ottawa National Forest will not be degraded in an effort to satisfy short-term demand for hardwood sawtimber products.

At the proposed level of harvest it is not only possible for the Forest Service to protect all resources as required by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and 36 CFR 219.27 but also to enhance many other resource uses and values through an active level of vegetation management.

The Ottawa National Forest has the capability to increase the ASQ, while still meeting the multiple use objectives in the Forest Plan. Prior to any such increase in ASQ, there would have

to be demonstrated increase in demand or real prices, generated by expansion of existing, or construction of new wood using industries which would demand timber from the Ottawa National Forest.

The Plan's monitoring and evaluation requirements are designed to signal when an amendment may be considered to allow for appropriate changes. This applies to all resource uses including timber.

A desired mix of wildlife habitats is maintained through the planned level of vegetation management. The management of vegetation may include active management such as timber harvesting to regenerate a new stand of trees and provide young growth habitat. It also includes the management of a tract of timber as "old growth" where very little or no timber harvesting would occur over a extended period of time.

The Plan's level of harvest is economically efficient in producing a desired mix of both timber and non-timber benefits for both present and future generations. The level of timber harvest and the mix of timber products is designed to provide for a stable supply of product to market that is consistent with the Forest's historical share of that market. The planned harvest considers the growth that is occurring in the markets for wood products in the western Upper Peninsula of Michigan and northern Wisconsin and the ability of the Forest to help satisfy these increasing demands.

Because of its location and available timber types, the Ottawa National Forest is a highly efficient source for a variety of timber products as well as recreational opportunities. The nation, the timber industry, and, ultimately consumers benefit when supplies are provided from the most efficient supply source. The lake states region has traditionally been one of the most efficient areas of the country for the production and distribution of pulp and paper products. The western Upper Peninsula has also been an important and efficent source of hardwood sawtimber and veneer to both domestic and foreign markets. With the development of waferboard and other particle board products, the lake states region has also become a primary location for new mills of this type.

The timber is sold at or above the appraised value, to the highest bidder. The total multiple resource benefits produced over time in association with the timber sale program have monetary and nonmonetary values well in excess of the total cost of the timber sale program. (For further discussion of the economics of timber sales, see Comment V-3 and the associated Forest Service response).

Although the Ottawa National Forest does not control a major share of the timber supply in the market area, it does contain an important share. The Ottawa contains 18 percent of the commercial forest land and 19 percent of the net growing stock volume, in the Western Upper Peninsula. The Ottawa National

Forest is currently supplying slightly less than 10 percent of the timber harvested in the Western Upper Peninsula. (Refer to Timber Resource of Michigan's Western Upper Peninsula, 1980. USDA-Forest Service, NC-60)

It is not realistic to assume that the Forest should supply as much as 18 percent of the supply. The Forest Service emphasizes multiple use objectives, some of which limit or reduce timber production. It is also not realistic to assume the Ottawa National Forest should reduce its share of supply from the current level and increase production on private lands. Many of the large private landowners are also timber consumers, most of whom think the Ottawa National Forest's share of the supply should be increased.

The intent of the final Forest Plan is to have the Forest assume about the same role and share of the markets as in the past. The Forest will seek to provide a stable supply of timber that will grow at a rate similar to the overall rate of increase in demand for various wood products.

Natural and primitive values such as natural beauty, remoteness and solitude are provided by the final Plan's direction along with the planned level of timber output. Over 214,000 acres, including over 50,000 acres of recommended wilderness or wilderness study, are managed to maintain a semiprimitive recreation setting. About 164,000 acres are managed for nonmotorized recreational uses. In some of these areas, no timber harvesting or road construction will occur. In other areas, reduced levels of timber harvest and road building will be planned. In these areas, most new local roads are closed except for priodic entries for timber harvest.

The planned timber harvest will involve about 2 percent of the Forest each year and about one half of those acres will be selection cutting or thinnings. (Refer to Plan, Chapter IV-Table 4.7 Forestwide Summary of Management Practices).

The size, shape, location, and timing of harvest treatments will be designed to meet the multiple use objectives of a particular sale area. These objectives include visual quality objectives. Visual quality objectives are developed for every acre of National Forest system land, considering the sensitivity of users of travel routes, use areas and water bodies, the distance from such uses, and the inherent characteristic and variety of the surrounding landscape. Through the application of landscape design techniques involved in the layout of harvest areas, the visual quality is maintained and, in many cases, enhanced. (Refer to Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, Forestwide Vegetation Management Standards and Guidelines and management area prescriptions).

The final Forest Plan provides for over 256,000 acres of habitat suitable to support four packs (24 animals) of gray wolf, an increase of 176,000 acres from the draft plan. The vegetation in these areas will be managed for a variety of uses, including

providing a prey base for gray wolf. The proposed plan also will provide habitat for all existing bald eagles and locate and designate an additional 35 potential breeding areas. Adequate habitat for black bear will also be provided to maintain the current population level. (Refer to Plan, Chapter IV, Forestide Standards and Guidelines-2600 Wildlife Habitat Management).

The intensity of vegetation management in the final Forest Plan is designed to provide a variety of resource uses in an efficient manner. That level of intensity is relatively low in comparison to a level which would maximize timber production. More intensive management would increase the allowable sale quantity and long-term sustained yield from the Forest. However, it would also increase the cost. At the present time, there is no need for more intensive management to provide the level of timber production sufficient to meet expected demand from the Ottawa National Forest.

At the levels of timber planned in the first decade and projected in future decades. the Forest will be able to provide a variety of vegetative conditions, reduce the risk of insect and disease outbreaks, reduce mortality losses, and increase the condition of the growing stock, productivity, and value of the timber resource. At the same time, it will provide for a variety of other resource uses which limit timber production. The Ottawa National Forest is predominantly a hardwood forest. Management of the northern hardwood type for a variety of resource uses including the production of high quality northern hardwood sawtimber and veneer has tremendous potential. The goals and objectives in the final Forest Plan are in part designed to ensure this potential is recognized and developed.

The thinning and selection cutting practices planned in the hardwood types are designed to improve the growth and quality of hardwood stands for visual quality, recreation uses, wildlife habitat as well as timber production.

Comment V-3 Many respondents commented on the economics of timber sales.

One group of respondents was concerned that the cash revenues generated from the sale of National Forest timber is less than the total cost to prepare and administer them. Many of these respondents expressed concern that the Forest Service was subsidizing the timber industry, rather than operating at a profit. Some of these respondents also expressed concern that these uneconomic timber sales would also have unfavorable impacts on habitat for certain species of wildlife. In addition, some also stated that it was unnecessary to sell National Forest timber sales at a loss because the increased demand for timber could be satisfied on private land, or that Forest Service sales should be competitive with sales on private land. High road cost was often cited as a primary reason for cost of timber sales in excess of the revenues generated.

Comments from other respondents were that cash profit from the sale of timber should not be the sole criteria used to determine whether or not timber is sold from the National Forests. Many of these respondents said that several noncash benefits such as employment, revenues to counties, and the improved habitat for several species of wildlife are provided from National Forest timber sales. Many respondents stated that they thought that National Forest timber sales were vital to the logging and forest products industry and essential to the local economy. Some even advocated increased timber harvest because industrial expansion would not only provide more jobs but also increase market prices for timber and improve the cost efficiency of the timber sale program over time.

Some respondents said that the Present Net Value (PNV) for timber sales was underestimated in comparison to other resources because the increased value of the standing timber volume was not given a priced value in the PNV calculation.

(ID Nos.: 14, 17, 21, 26, 27, 40, 41, 60, 61, 67, 76, 79, 82, 84, 87, 97, 115, 120, 121, 124, 128, 129, 130, 132, 135, 137, 138, 143, 146, 147, 150, 152, 177, 196, 209, 214, 226, 244, 311, 312, 323, 462, 699, 968, 1009, 1148, 1271, 1317, 1362, 1377, 1383, 1409, 1505, 1771, 1974, 1982, 1985, 2004, 2009, 2186, 2238, 2444, 2462, 2499, 2500, 2543, 2587, 2592, 2601, 2602, 2661, 2722, 2728, 2797, 2854, 2937)

Forest Service
Response

Presently, this is a national issue and of concern to the Forest Service and to Congress.

Nationwide, the National Forest timber sale program, generates more cash revenues than the program cost. Over the six years from 1978 to 1983, the value of the timber sold was $5.5 billion greater than the total cost of the timber program and the value of the timber harvested was $1.4 billion greater than the cost. This monetary profit does not consider the added nonmarket and indirect benefits derived from the timber sale program.

Even though the Forest Service timber program produces net revenues when viewed nationally, some individual timber sales have costs that exceed revenues.

The National Forest Management Act requires that the Forest Plan maximize long-term net public benefits in an environmentally sound manner. Net public benefits are defined as, "...the overall long-term value to the nation of all outputs and positive effects (benefits) less all associated inputs and negative effects (costs) whether they can be quantitatively valued or not," (36 CFR 219.3).

The measure of the worth of individual timber sale or the timber program on the Ottawa National Forest is not costs versus

revenues, but costs versus public benefits. Public benefits include cash receipts, the dollar value of benefits for which revenues are not received such as noncharge recreation, and benefits that are impossible to value in dollar terms or other readily quantifiable terms such as scenic beauty, biological diversity, and habitat for threatened or endangered species of wildlife.

Sales with revenues less than cost are justified when important nontimber objectives are being provided, and the timber program is the most cost-effective way to achieve those objectives.

The Ottawa National Forest Plan maximizes long-term net public benefits even though the timber program in the first decade generates less revenue than total costs. The timber program generates positive cash flows in the later decades, and thus the cash flow problem is short-term. This can be explained in that the Ottawa is a relatively young Forest, and as it grows older the timber product values will increase dramatically as the timber reaches sawtimber size. Also, the total cost for capital investments such as roads and landlines will decline in later decades.

The timber program is an important means of providing many benefits including:

- enhancing visual quality,
- maintaining vegetative diversity for wildlife,
- reducing the potential for insect and disease problems,
- generating revenues to the U.S. Treasury,
- generating revenues to local units of government,
- financing investments in roads, reforestation and other sale area improvement projects,
- improving the growth and quality of the timber resources, and for generating local income and employment.

Some of the costs which are often counted against sale revenues are in fact capital costs. As such, they more properly should be viewed as long-term investments from which total benefits may not be realized for years. Road costs are a good example of such a long-term investment.

Roads benefit more than just a timber sale, and are really joint costs. A road built for timber removal may provide for improved access for recreational uses of a motorized nature, if roads are left open, or a nonmotorized nature if roads are closed. Roads also provide for activities such as firewood cutting, fire protection and administrative needs. When such roads are designed to meet nontimber multiple uses, such as improved year-round access for recreational uses, they may cost more than if the road were designed for timber purposes only.

The cost of timber sales from the Ottawa National Forest are often increased or revenues reduced to achieve nontimber multiple use objectives through the timber sale. Management of the vegetation to achieve the desired wildlife habitat conditions or

meeting desired visual quality objectives are common examples of multiple use objectives which are achieved through the design, timing and location of timber sales. Although the cost of the timber sale is increased, it is usually less expensive to achieve these nontimber objectives through the timber sale than through separate projects. It also results in better coordination and utilization of the resources.

Specific nonmarket priced benefits provided for in the Forest Plan include developed and dispersed recreation visitor days, and wildlife-and fish-based recreation visitor days. These are values which are provided to users at no cost to them for the use of the National Forest System lands.

Another major consideration is that some benefits generated from timber sales cannot be quantified in dollar terms. (For further discussion refer to Plan, Chapter II, Nonpriced Benefits and Management Opportunities).

Many of these benefits are in some way produced through the active management of the vegetation and may also influence the cost and the economic efficiency of the timber sale program. (Refer to Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Management Goals and Objectives).

However, the Forest Service believes that the total public benefits gained far outweigh the increased costs or reduced revenues associated with the timber sale program. Forest Plan Appendix E details the multiple use objectives for each vegetation management project scheduled during the first three years of implementation. These objectives will all be produced by means of commercial timber sales.

The final Forest Plan seeks to improve the economic efficiency of the Forest's timber program. The Forest Plan emphasizes the use of existing roads to reduce total road cost. The standards and costs for such activities as sale preparation, sale administration, road construction, landline location, and reforestation will continue to be evaluated and reduced to the extent practicable while still meeting all legal requirements and integrated resource management objectives. These measures will reduce the total average unit cost associated with the timber sale program.

Refer to the EIS Chapter II Comparison of Alternatives for a more detailed discussion of economic tradeoffs among alternatives.

The response to Comment V-2 discusses the issue of the role of the National Forest in supporting the timber industry. The increasing value of standing timber volume was not assigned a dollar value in the calculation of present net value. However, this growth was recognized as a nonpriced benefit and an investment in the desired future condition of the Forest.

Comment V-4

Some respondents expressed concern that the acreage of land suitable for timber production was too low, and that too many acres of productive forestland were classified as not suited for timber production. They also said more land should be available for timber management while providing for recreation and wildlife uses.

(ID Nos.: 1404, 1556, 1562, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2003, 2271, 2859)

Forest Service Response

The acreage of land suitable for timber production was not changed significantly between the proposed and the final Forest Plan. The procedure used to determine which lands were suitable is explained in Plan, Plan Appendix B-Timber Resource Land Suitability Classification, and in Appendix Volume Part 6-Analysis Prior to Development of Alternatives.

The objectives of the final Forest Plan, including the projected levels of timber production, can be satisfied while managing only 562,000 acres for timber production. Less efficient acres would not be managed for timber production at this time.

During the development of future Forest Plans, additional analysis will be done. If a substantial increase in demand occurs over the levels expected, then it may be possible and necessary to manage additional acres for timber production.

Comment V-5

Some respondents had specific comments about the demand for timber products, the assumptions and methods used to estimate demand,and how the demand estimates were used in the analysis. Some claimed that the demand estimates were too low and others claimed they were too high. Some questioned how demand was estimated, and one respondent recommended the use of a downward sloping demand curve rather than a fixed cap on consumption over time as represented in the analysis.

One respondent questioned some assumptions that were made about the uncertainty of demand estimates and the substitution of products for one another over time, and how these assumptions were used to estimate maximum consumption levels.

Some respondents expressed concern that the proposed plan did not meet demand for some products. Particular concern was expressed over the relationship between demand for hardwood sawtimber and the proposed supply of hardwood sawtimber in both the short and long term. Some felt that the plan should be more flexible to respond to changing market situations.

(ID Nos.: 178, 208, 1505, 1982, 2159, 2269, 2465, 2505, 2592, 2661, 2855, 2859)

Forest Service
Response

Methods of calculating demand and basic assumptions were not changed significantly between the draft and the final Forest Plan.

Consumption (demand) estimates used in Forest planning were intended to serve three purposes:

1) Assist in avoiding the gross under-or over-allocation of resources in a general sense.
2) Estimate the magnitude of economic impacts on the area.
3) Estimate the level of resource uses.

Estimates of timber consumption were developed to represent a maximum level which would likely be consumed from the Ottawa National Forest if offered for sale.

The Ottawa National Forest is a member of a group of timber suppliers who supply wood products to a market composed of primary consumers such as pulp, plywood and dimension products mills. From the perspective of the market, one would expect the total product demanded to increase as prices decreased. Conversely, as prices increased one would expect total demand in the market to go down. The Ottawa National Forest has historically filled about 10% of the market demand in the western U.P., even less if northern Wisconsin is included. As a result, the Ottawa is a relatively small portion of the market and doesn't control the prices other suppliers seek or receive for their products.

As a consequence, the Ottawa's production level was assumed to be a relatively stable proportion of the present market demand and the future growth in that market over time. The price the Ottawa would receive was also assumed to be relatively stable.

The role of the Ottawa is one of supplying a stable, continuous flow of products and services, including timber products to market. In doing this we also have to frequently define our "markets" on a scale broader than many private landowners. A National Forest has both timber and non-timber objectives as well as both monetary and nonmonetary benefits. The role and objectives of a National Forest is driven by the motive of providing a mix of public benefits, rather than a simple dollar profit motive which may be more typical of some large private landowners.

As such, the Ottawa must set production objectives for a variety of resource products and services which are within productive capabilities, are desired by our markets and can be sustained in a manner compatible with all other resource objectives.

The Ottawa National Forest timber demand estimates are intended to be a realistic estimate of what level of timber could be consumed, if offered. This is needed to assure that cost of

preparing timber for sale is not incurred without a reasonable chance of being sold.

In the short term, demand estimates were limited by current and planned mill consumption estimates. Future demand (consumption) estimates used the current level as a base and was projected forward to 2030 using consumption trends for the North Central Region (RPA Program, Sept. 1980).

The Ottawa National Forest has the capacity to produce a volume of timber well in excess of its demand. The maximum timber benchmark would produce timber at about 2 1/2 times the level demanded and over 3 times the current level. However, it is not economically efficient to produce the maximum level of timber. The most efficient level of timber production is well above the level of timber demanded, as shown in the Max. PNV/timber opportunity benchmark, if that level of timber volume could be consumed. Therefore, from a practical standpoint, the most efficient level of timber production would be at the level of total timber "demand" or what we could reasonably expect to be consumed. (Ref. Max. PNV Benchmark)

The consumption (demand) estimates were reexamined and the estimates for total timber demand were found still to be valid and represent a realistic outlook for the level of timber consumption from the Ottawa National Forest for the next 10 years. The 13.1 million cubic feet (78 million board feet) level of total timber demand is a substantial increase from the current level of timber consumption (sold) of 9.3 million cubic feet (56 million board feet) based on FY 1980-1984 data, and is in proportion to the growth in the overall market. The increase is in large part due to the increased demand for hardwood pulpwood generated by the construction of the new pulpmill at Quinnesec, Michigan.

Some changes in markets for timber from the Ottawa National Forest have occurred. The most significant included the construction of a new pulpmill at Quinnesec, Michigan, the announced construction of a new waferboard plant at Sagola, Michigan, and the announced elimination of roundwood consumption at the Procter and Gamble mill at Green Bay, Wisconsin. The Iron Wood Products plywood plant was closed for 3 years, but was just recently sold and will reopen in the fall of 1986 under the name of Bessemer Plywood Corporation.

The net effect of these changes in the market will be moderate increase in consumption from the 1980-1984 levels.

Some assumptions about species substitution were made in establishing maximum levels of timber production for various species/product groups. Aspen and softwood sawtimber products were assumed to be substitutable for aspen and softwood pulpwood, respectively. These assumptions are still valid and often occur in actual utilization.

It was also assumed that over time, technological advances in the wood products industry will increase the degree of species products substitution. For example, greater amounts of hardwood pulpwood and aspen pulpwood will be utilized in the production of paper and wood products that required the use of softwoods in the past.

Hardwood sawtimber supplies have been relatively scarce on the Ottawa National Forest, and western Upper Peninsula, in recent years. Therefore, the current level of consumption is not a good indicator of the amount demanded. The uncertainty of demand for hardwood sawtimber is greater than other products for three reasons:

1) The current consumption is less than that which could be consumed (demand).
2) The lack of substitutes. (e.g., softwood or aspen sawtimber is not a substitute for the products of hardwood sawtimber and veneer).
3) Lower grade hardwood sawlogs are often used as pulpwood.

Due to these reasons, the consumption projections for hardwood sawtimber using current consumption as a base, and regional growth trends, could result in an underestimation of what maximum future consumption (demand) could be, if a supply was available. Therefore, a +10 percent adjustment for uncertainty was made for hardwood sawtimber, in the first decade.

Since the lower grade hardwood sawlogs are often utilized as pulpwood, we assumed based on current log grade distributions and utilization as pulpwood that up to approximately 20 percent of the hardwood sawtimber volume could reasonably be utilized as pulpwood.

Consumption estimates and associated constraints on production were developed for 5 decades. These estimates were developed for total timber and by individual species/product groups. Beyond the 5th decade timber production was controlled only by nondeclining yield and ending inventory constraints. Therefore, total timber output could not decline from one decade to the next and an adequate inventory was maintained to assure a sustained yield of timber into the future.

A greater degree of substitution between individual products was assumed to be possible in later decades. Beyond decade 5 no controls were applied to any individual products. This had an effect of favoring the production and valuing of higher valued hardwood sawtimber products in the 6th decade and beyond. The increased production of hardwood sawtimber in the sixth decade could inflate revenues in the 6th decade and the Present Net Value (PNV) estimates for an alternative. However, this assumption was the same for all of the alternatives. The PNV values were used primarily to compare the change from one alternative to another and to evaluate trade-offs in terms of reduction in PNV to provide a different mix of resource outputs or conditions. Since the same assumptions were used in all of

the alternatives, the effects of this inflated PNV estimate would be minimal and would not alter the decision or change the direction for management proposed in the Plan for the next 10-15 years.

The product mix in the final Plan was adjusted to be more responsive to demand for individual products. Refer to the response to Comment V-2 for a more complete discussion of planned harvest levels and product mix.

Comment V-6

Several respondents raised a variety of concerns dealing with the design of timber sales and the administration of timber sale contracts.

Some were concerned that sales were too large, that sales were not distributed across the Forest well, and that timber sale contracts were too long. Others were concerned about the mix of products or the utilization of products. Some concerns were expressed about rutting, processor piles, and decking areas.

Some respondents made specific recommendations to reduce resource damage. Their recommendations included using smaller equipment or horses, use of irregular shaped cutting units or screening along roads, and improved cleanup of logging sites.

Some concerns were expressed about Forest Service requirements that cost the timber purchaser money such as requiring down payments, requiring long skidding distances, requiring the timber stand improvement or site preparation work to be done by the purchaser, or the required cutting of submerchantable timber.

Some respondents pointed out some of the multiple benefits of brush piles and decking areas. One respondent thought that loggers should be more sensitive to environmental concerns and other uses, but felt that logging was needed to maintain a healthy forest.

(ID Nos.: 208, 462, 890, 1130, 1151, 1969, 2005, 2016, 2288, 2500, 2573, 2575, 2578, 2684, 2686, 2775, 2879, 2885, 2915, 2988, 3024)

Forest Service Response

The timber sale program proposed in the Forest Plan is designed not only to provide a source of timber for commercial use and a source of employment, but as the primary means of managing the vegetation of the Forest to meet a variety of multiple use objectives. (Ref. Forest Plan IV-2-10)

The management objectives of an area of National Forest land are the primary considerations in the design of timber sales and the contractual requirements that may be required. The size, location, and type of timber harvesting are designed to meet

these multiple use management objectives. (Refer to Plan, Chapter IV-Forestwide Vegetation Management Standards and Guidelines, 2400 Timber Management).

It is often more efficient for the Forest Service to prepare and administer larger timber sales. However, the final Forest Plan calls for the Forest to continue to provide a mix of timber sale sizes and species/product mixes which are consistent with the range of purchaser needs. (Plan, Chapter IV-Forestwide Vegetation Management Standards and Guidelines, 2400 Timber Management, Sale Preparation).

The final Forest Plan includes standards and guidelines for timber harvest practices to assure that the resources are given adequate protection. The timber sale contracts include specific provisions to protect resources and meet management objectives. For example, slash disposal including brush piles is generally done to accomplish visual quality objectives and to maintain the land in timber production.

Every timber sale is inspected frequently during harvesting operations, by the Forest Service, to assure that all contractual requirements are satisfied. (Refer to Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Vegetation Management Standards and Guidelines, 2400 Timber Management)

The existing requirements for performance bonds and down payments on timber sale contracts are legal requirements, not Forest Service policy.

The intent of contract provisions such as down payments and required cutting of unmerchantable timber is to assure performance is in compliance with the contract provisions, to promote the harvest of timber in a timely manner, and to discourage speculative bidding, and to achieve the desired objectives at the least cost to the government. When these provisions are included an allowance is made in the appraised stumpage price, to cover the estimated cost incurred by the purchaser. Changing specific contract provisions is beyond the scope of the Forest Plan.

Comment V-7

Some respondents said they would like to see the Ottawa National Forest managed as it presently is or as it was in the past. Many of these comments supported multiple use management, including timber harvesting, hunting, recreation, and jobs.

(ID Nos.: 205, 785, 800, 876, 962, 1139, 1375, 2161, 2484, 3039, 3040, 3050)

Forest Service
Response

It is gratifying to hear from those who agree with the current management of the Ottawa National Forest. The final Plan continues most of the present uses of the Forest while also providing for some additional uses that were not provided in the past. The tremendous resources of the Ottawa National Forest provide the opportunity to satisfy most of the demands being placed on it for a wide variety of resource uses while minimizing the conflicts between those uses. The final Forest Plan is intended to provide a balanced mix of resource uses in an efficient manner. As in the past, the intent of National Forest management is to provide for the greatest net benefit to the public both now and in the future. As public demands for a variety of uses change, the direction for management of the Ottawa National Forest will change as appropriate to serve those changing public needs.

Comment V-8

Many respondents expressed an interest in management of the aspen type. The preponderance of comments about aspen management supported the level of aspen management proposed in the Plan, thought the current acreage of aspen type on the forest should be maintained, or thought that management of the aspen type should have increased emphasis. Many of these comments supported the use of clearcutting to maintain the aspen type. Many felt the aspen type was important habitat for deer, grouse, and many other species of wildlife or was needed to meet future demand for aspen products.

Some suggested more intensive measures such as converting other forest types to aspen or managing aspen on shorter rotations than recommended in the Plan.

Some respondents favored a reduced emphasis on aspen because the clearcutting would have adverse effects on recreation uses or habitat for certain species of wildlife such as moose. Some thought the loss of aspen markets would require a reduced emphasis on aspen management.

Some supported natural conversion of aspen to spruce-fir where needed for winter thermal cover.

Comments were received both for and against management of aspen and beaver adjacent to trout streams.

Maintaining aspen type on average or better aspen sites was a common recommendation.

(ID Nos.: 37, 208, 651, 733, 875, 880, 907, 937, 1155, 1396, 1413, 1427, 1967, 1979, 1982, 1984, 2147, 2159, 2192, 2198, 2247, 2499, 2500, 2518, 2519, 2544, 2595, 2649, 2657, 2661, 2675, 2696, 2728, 2736, 2737, 2839, 2859, 2859, 2870, 3061, 3061 + 596 form comments ST, GN, OS, TP, ON)

Forest Service
Response

In the final Forest Plan, aspen management will increase slightly from the level described in the proposed Forest Plan.

This level increases aspen harvesting over past levels. It provides for a relatively high level of aspen products as compared to the past and nearly accommodates projected demands. This level increases the acreage of aspen stands maintained to 138,000 acres in the final Forest Plan, compared to the 126,000 acres in the draft Forest Plan. (Refer to Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Objectives).

Greater emphasis cannot be placed on aspen management from that in the final Forest Plan because national direction limits the maximum allowable size of clearcuts and many of the aspen stands are located in areas where either costs are too high or benefits are too low to justify harvest.

National, Regional and Forest direction limits the size of clearcuts to 40 acres or less. This direction also provides criteria for the spacing of clearcuts, and the time period before adjacent areas of mature trees can be harvested. These criteria were developed considering visual quality, wildlife habitat needs, and economic efficiency. This may result in the loss of some aspen type due to natural succession. (Refer to Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Vegetative Management Standards and Guidelines).

For wildlife purposes, maintaining a variety of age classes spatially arranged within a management area, is desired. Ideally, the aspen type is maintained in regenerating, immature, mature, and overmature conditions.

The final Forest Plan increases the emphasis on aspen management to maintain the aspen type and to provide important habitat for deer, grouse and many other species of wildlife. To accomplish this, aspen will generally be regenerated and the type maintained on average or better sites. This may include harvesting mixed stands of hardwood and aspen and regenerating them to aspen. This increased emphasis on aspen management must include not only harvesting but insuring that a good mix of age classes are spatially distributed across the Forest.

However, in some cases aspen will be allowed to regenerate to spruce/fir if the area is in a deer yard and the conifers are needed for thermal cover.

The proposed Plan's guidance to discourage regeneration of within 200 feet of Michigan Department of Natural Resources-designated trout waters less than 18 feet wide to discourage beaver activity was continued in the final Plan. (Plan, Chapter IV-Forestwide Vegetation Management Standards and Guidelines, 2400 Timber Management).

In general, aspen management will be emphasized more than in the past. There will be a better distribution of age classes, average size of stands will decrease and the spatial distribution will be improved. These factors will improve the habitat for wildlife while increasing the aspen products available.

Comment V-9

Many comments indicated a preference for a higher level of softwood production than proposed in the draft Plan. The most frequent reason for that increase was to meet what respondents envisioned as an increased demand for softwood products. Another reason given for increased softwood production was to provide thermal cover for deer in the winter. Other comments favored less to more emphasis on softwood management than in the proposed Plan.

Many of the comments requested increases in specific softwood species such as red pine or hemlock, not increases in overall conifer production. Some respondents favored an increase in only softwood pulpwood to meet future demands and to benefit wildlife.

A few respondents favored less softwood production based on the negative impacts to wildlife if it was increased. The comments suggested that if decreases were to occur, the decrease should not be made in the conifer types that are preferred for winter cover such as hemlock, spruce-fir, and cedar.

(I.D. Nos.: 37, 208, 216, 274, 298, 313, 336, 424, 576, 686, 707, 711, 880, 893, 907, 923, 937, 972, 1155, 1413, 1585, 1975, 1986, 2147, 2247, 2500, 2519, 2595, 2647, 2657, 2660, 2661, 2733, 2781, 2839, 2842, 2855 + 441 form comments (ON, ST, TP))

Forest Service Response

An analysis of demand and the supply of softwoods stated in the proposed Forest Plan indicated a surplus supply of softwood volume would be provided in the early decades. After reexamining the analysis and public comments, the final Forest Plan was revised to decrease the volume of softwood products to be harvested in the first decade.

The intent of the final Forest Plan is to maintain the total acreage of conifer type at about the same level or increase slightly through conversion of lower site hardwood and aspen stands. However, the species will be matched more closely to the most suitable sites for that species. The objective is to attain a better distribution of age classes, smaller average stand size, and improved spatial distribution throughout the Forest. Those species that are important for thermal cover will be maintained wherever possible within the winter deer range.

The final Forest Plan increases the red pine acreage, primarily through replanting of Civilian Conservation Corps-era jack pine plantations and lower quality hardwood stands or sandy soils to red pine after these stands are harvested. A component of the jack pine type of mixed age classes will be maintained in the future. This will be in small stands of 40 acre or less scattered throughout the Forest. This is in contrast to the present situation of large stands of one age class. Overall, the jack pine acreage will decrease slightly.

The hemlock and other conifers, which provide thermal cover for deer and other wildlife, will be maintained wherever possible. However, pre-National Forest harvesting, natural succession, and the difficulties in regenerating some hemlock stands will likely reduce hemlock acreage. Some hemlock stands have already converted naturally to northern hardwoods.

Balsam fir acreage may decrease due to mortality from insect and disease outbreaks but should increase a similar amount from natural conversion of some hardwood and aspen stands to balsam fir. On the more productive sites, the balsam fir type may decrease slightly from the conversion of mixed balsam/aspen stands to aspen.

Comment V-10

A few respondents expressed concern about obtaining firewood from the Forest. Some said that free use firewood permits should be available to the public and that the dead trees or logging residues should be utilized for firewood rather than being left to rot.

Providing for firewood in areas that are more accessible to the public was also identified as a need. Others thought the emphasis should be on commercial firewood production by jobbers. One respondent said that people that cut firewood should only be able to cut trees that are down and not any tree they want.

(ID Nos.: 491, 539, 1151, 1188, 1295, 2016, 3028)

Forest Service
Response

The Ottawa National Forest will continue to provide a source of firewood, both by permits to individuals and through cooperative bidding on timber sales.

Commercial firewood is produced by jobbers who purchase National Forest timber and choose to sell the lower grade hardwood logs and pulpwood to individuals for firewood. Commercial firewood producers obtain the rights to harvest National Forest timber through competitive bidding on any of several commercial timber sales offered annually.

Firewood permits are sold or issued free of charge to individuals for personal use. Sale permits allow the removal of designated trees from designated areas. Dead and down material remaining in areas of recent timber harvest may be salvaged for firewood under a free use permit.

The final Forest Plan does not encourage investment of additional money soley to increase access to firewood. Where improved access is compatible with other resource objectives and is economical, improved access will be provided. However, the individual permittees are responsible for scouting areas and plan firewood gathering activities during a time of year when or in locations where these areas are more accessible.

Comment V-11

A large number of respondents commented on the proposed reduction of pine planting and the increased emphasis on natural regeneration.

The majority of respondents commenting on pine planting were opposed to the proposed decrease in pine planting. The reasons cited included:

- Increased need for softwood pulpwood.
- Planting for winter wildlife habitat.
- Plant to replace what is cut.
- Support for future industry needs.
- Plant genetically improved stock.

Several supported the decrease in pine planting proposed in the draft Plan and the increased emphasis on natural regeneration. The reasons cited included:

- High cost of pine planting.
- Less need to use chemicals.
- Concerns over soil depletion by conifers.
- Why plant if natural regeneration is possible.

A few responses commented that natural regeneration was the only way to go, that fire and herbicides should be used to regenerate fire-dependent tree species, and expressed concern over the absence of adequate white pine and cedar regeneration.

One response was concerned over proposals to use shelterwood methods to naturally regenerate hemlock and white birch, due to absence of any documented success in the Lake States.

(ID Nos.: 37, 141, 208, 449, 462, 491, 526, 539, 551, 631, 649, 651, 666, 686, 733, 779, 851, 862, 870, 976, 998, 1051, 1057, 1164, 1195, 1447, 1501, 1642, 1877, 1975, 2000, 2071, 2159, 2188, 2192, 2218, 2480, 2500, 2504, 2527, 2559, 2575, 2577, 2578, 2647, 2657, 2684, 2696, 2781, 2870, 2879, 2915, 2950, 2960, 2975, 2993, 3019, 3061 + 969 form comments (UP, MC))

Forest Service
Response

In response to the comments received, the final Forest Plan increases tree planting to about 525 acres per year, from the 325 acres per year proposed in the draft Plan. However, the intent of the final Forest Plan is to reduce the acreage of pine planting from the current level of about 962 acres per year.

The reduction from the current level is in response to the increasing expense of tree planting. For instance, on sites containing jack pine, emphasis will be to utilize the much less expensive natural jack pine regeneration rather than planting either red or jack pine. (Refer to Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Vegetation Management Standards and Guidelines, 2400 Timber Management).

Approximately 80 percent of the planting will be red pine. The remaining 20 percent will be primarily blister rust-resistant white pine, white spruce, native tamarack, and jack pine. Other tree species with primarily wildlife values will also be planted.

The final Forest Plan continues to increase the natural regeneration of conifers, primarily jack pine and balsam fir-white spruce. The increase in naturally regenerated jack pine corresponds to a decrease in jack pine planting. The cost of achieving natural regeneration by ground scarification, prescribed fire, and/or logging activity is less than the cost of planting.

The balsam fir-spruce natural regeneration is expected to restablish some spruce-fir stands. This will be achieved at little or no reforestation expense.

Activities to naturally regenerate hemlock, black spruce, and white cedar, as well as white pine, will continue at a modest level. Site preparation will be done primarily by dozer scarification, summer logging, and/or prescribed fire. The need to conduct administrative studies on regeneration of hemlock and white birch and closely monitor the results has been recognized. Such studies will increase the understanding what creates a successful regeneration effort.

The proposed reduction in pine planting and increased emphasis on natural reforestation will not adversly effect future supplies of softwood products. Softwood product demands for the next fifty years will be satisfied and a relatively high level of output maintained into the future from existing conifer acres. (Refer to Comment V-9 for more discussion of softwood management.)

Comment V-12

Most of the respondents commenting on herbicide use agreed with the projected reduction in herbicide use on the Forest. The majority of these simply preferred less use without offering an explanation as to why. Some felt a proper use of safe, accepted

herbicides should be permitted or supported increased use for vegetative management purposes. Other respondents were not sure about this or felt a ban on use should be made until knowledge about the potential threat to the environment is more clearly understood. Others added their concern for pesticides getting into streams, water, and the environment as a basis for wanting less use.

A few respondents expressed need for more detail on the specific herbicides that are currently in use. The use of herbicides by utility companies in their rights-of-way was mentioned as an additional use that should be addressed in the Forest Plan.

One response, urged that pesticides be used in lakes or streams for fish management, only as a last resort.

(ID Nos.: 1, 178, 208, 226, 491, 577, 631, 733, 779, 870, 946, 998, 1287, 1292, 1295, 1598, 1761, 1974, 2071, 2188, 2218 2463, 2478, 2527, 2541, 2558, 2559 2603, 2782, 2855, 2880, 2937, 3055 + 136 form comments:(MC)).

Forest Service
Response

The final Forest Plan continues the proposed Plan's emphasis on reduced herbicide use. Actual use will vary with the acreage of pine planting (See Comment V-11 above). Most herbicides are used in establishing plantations by removing or reducing vegetation which is competing with planted conifer trees. Red pine is the species most commonly associated with herbicide use, but planted jack pine, white pine, oak, white spruce may require the use of herbicides.

Handcutting in lieu of herbicide treatment is sometimes effective in removing competing aspen or hardwood sprouts. When sprouts become dense and/or grass and sod become a problem, it is very expensive to remove competition by hand. Herbicides then become a more cost effective tool to achieve control.

The herbicides used under the Forest Plan may change from those used in the past as new products are developed and registered for forestry purposes. The most common past practice was aerial application of 2-4-D to release conifer plantations from competing vegetation. Intermittent use of this practice continued through 1983. The treatment acreage was usually less than 1000 acres annually. Since 1984 ground application has been used exclusively. In addition, new herbicides became available which were more effective and versatile than 2,4-D. Currently, the following chemicals are used for release and site preparation for planting: Roundup (Glyphosate), Velpar, and Pronone (Hexazinone). All of these are effective against woody vegetation and sod. Application is by tractor mounted sprayer or by hand.

The following criteria have been used for selection of a herbicide and application method.

- Provide for safety in application.
- Minimize adverse soil impacts.
- Minimize impacts on surface and ground water.
- Minimize hazards to humans and animals.
- Minimize adverse impacts on visual resources.
- Maximize cost effectiveness.
- Maximize control of competing vegetation.
- Minimize Forest Service manpower needs.

The application of herbicides must be accomplished in an environmentally safe manner. Herbicides will be used only after an analysis of alternatives clearly demonstrate that their use is the most appropriate means to meet managment objectives. The analysis will consider the environmental acceptability, economic efficiency and effectiveness of available alternatives.

The final Plan's standards and guidelines continue to safeguard water and other resources. Forestwide standards and guidelines require that only herbicides registered by the Environmental Protection Agency be considered for use and that all uses of pesticides be supervised by those persons at the "certified" or "qualified" level of herbicide application. (Refer Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2100 Environmental Management).

Use of herbicides by utility companies in their rights-of-way are also permitted to control unwanted vegetation. Where such uses are proposed on National Forest lands, the same criteria will be used to evaluate alternative methods, and the same application requirements will be followed, as for other vegetation management applications.

The Forest Service cooperates with the MDNR in carrying out fisheries management practices when requested. Chemicals can be used to control fish populations, but they are only used when mechanical or manual methods are not suitable.

Pesticides (herbicides) are also discussed in Comment V-11.

Comment V-13

Several respondents commented about the practice of clearcutting. Some respondents were opposed to clearcutting because they felt it destroyed wildlife habitat, caused soil erosion, had detrimental effects on ground water, or adversely affected visual quality. Some respondents were opposed to large blocks of clearcutting or many clearcuts in close proximity to one another. Some were concerned about clearcuts close to their homes or camps. Some wanted the number of clearcuts to be reduced.

Several respondents favored clearcutting to improve habitat for wildlife species such as deer, grouse, and moose. Others were in favor of clearcutting aspen but opposed to clearcutting northern hardwoods.

(ID Nos.: 208, 367, 462, 521, 570, 572, 655, 718, 908, 919, 976, 1186, 1310, 1498, 1870, 1948, 1976, 1978, 1985, 1987, 2013, 2014, 2177, 2184, 2489, 2491, 2501, 2558, 2659, 2660, 2663, 2684, 2752, 2775, 2855, 2903, 2915, 2950, 2962, 2974, 2996, 3016 + 34 form comment (AS)).

Forest Service Response

The final Forest Plan provides for the use of clearcutting where it has been determined to be the optimum method to meet the multiple use objectives of a management area.

Appendix C of the Forest Plan explains the harvest cutting methods that will be used to implement the Forest Plan, including clearcutting, and specifically explains the rationale for clearcutting.

The final Forest Plan contains standards and guidelines that ensure clearcutting is conducted in a manner that will not cause unacceptable impacts on soil and water resources. Standards and guidelines also limit the size of clearcuts to 40 acres or less provide criteria for spacing of clearcuts. The size, shape, location, and spacing of clearcuts are designed in a manner to meet a variety of resource objectives which include visual quality, recreation, wildlife habitat, and timber management. (Refer Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2400 Timber Management).

The average size clearcut during the period 1980 to 1985 has been about 23 acres. There has also been a trend toward smaller average clearcut sizes from 1980 to the present.

During implementation of the Forest Plan, interested and affected individuals or groups, such as adjacent landowners, will be contacted regarding specific projects, such as clearcutting, for which they may have a particular concern. (Refer Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 1600 Information Services).

The amount of clearcutting proposed in the Plan will remain at about the current level of 4,800 acres per year. This level of clearcutting provides a balanced mix of resource uses and the greatest overall net benefit to the public.
(Ref. Forest Plan, IV-18)

The Forest Plan does not propose clearcutting as a regeneration method for northern hardwoods. The shelterwood removal harvest, which is used in hardwoods, may resemble a clearcut. However, this cut is not made until the regeneration produced by the

shelterwood seed cut is established. In some situations, the removal harvest may be done in two stages about 10 years apart (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Vegetation Management Standards, 2400 Timber Management).

Clearcutting is also discussed in Comment V-1 (hardwood management) and V-8.

Comment V-14

Two respondents expressed concern that the management area prescriptions and land type associations are too broad to govern valid silvicultural prescriptions. They said individual stand conditions will be ignored and that silviculture prescriptions should be done on a stand by stand basis.

(ID Nos.: 220, 2540)

Forest Service Response

Silvicultural prescriptions have been and will continue to be done on a stand-by-stand basis to ensure that individual stand conditions are considered.

The intent of the management prescriptions is to provide broad, overall, long-range goals and direction to achieve a desired future condition for all resources. Many resources, including timber, require looking at larger areas of land to set goals for long-term desired conditions. The land type associations provide an appropriate level of detail on land capability to help determine the appropriate management prescriptions for different areas of the Forest.

Within a management area, a variety of vegetative conditions is desirable and a variety of silvicultural treatments will be needed to achieve desired conditions. Individual stands will be examined and prescriptions developed considering the current condition of that stand, the capabilities of the site, and the integrated resource direction for the management area.

Wilderness

Comment D-1

Many respondents were interested in the need for wilderness on the Ottawa National Forest. Many respondents were against wilderness designation and/or wilderness-study for many reasons. These included that Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park and Isle Royale National Park meet the current demand for wilderness, that wilderness restricts access for senior citizens and the handicapped, that a loss of timber production would result, that industrial growth would be curtailed by air pollution restrictions, and that private land conflicts occur in the Norwich Plains area.

Other respondents supported wilderness as proposed in the proposed Plan, for a particular area, or in some form without specifying a particular area. In addition, some respondents wanted more wilderness than is stated in the proposed Plan. These last two groups of respondents listed a wide variety of reasons for favoring wilderness including scenic beauty, the need of some people and wildlife species for solitude and primitive areas, and the general idea that some wilderness needs to be preserved.

(I.D. Nos.: 1, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 37, 44, 45, 51, 57, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 79, 82, 84, 92, 94, 101, 102, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 122, 124, 126, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 138, 140, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 158, 159, 161, 162, 164, 166, 167, 168, 174, 176, 177, 182, 185, 186, 190, 195, 196, 203, 204, 207, 208, 210, 216, 226, 230, 246, 254, 282, 289, 298, 308, 310, 311, 312, 315, 336, 365, 366, 377, 390, 393, 398, 402, 411, 417, 419, 422, 424, 425, 449, 457, 458, 459, 462, 463, 491, 506, 508, 510, 531, 535, 551, 562, 572, 576, 631, 649, 666, 675, 676, 686, 692, 703, 704, 707, 711, 717, 719, 720, 724, 730, 732, 733, 734, 735, 747, 779, 810, 816, 817, 819, 842, 851, 870, 880, 893, 896, 903, 906, 912, 923, 926, 937, 938, 939, 946, 953, 963, 966, 968, 972, 980, 998, 1022, 1033, 1036, 1037, 1041, 1057, 1107, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1148, 1151, 1155, 1179, 1184, 1212, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1292, 1293, 1295, 1301, 1306, 1307, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1369, 1370, 1377, 1396, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1407, 1408, 1415, 1468, 1502, 1514, 1530, 1532, 1535, 1538, 1567, 1605, 1607, 1642, 1761, 1762, 1764, 1771, 1874, 1877, 1880, 1902, 1949, 1951, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1960, 1967, 1964, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1990, 2000, 2001, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2016, 2022, 2040, 2071, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2150, 2151, 2157, 2159, 2162, 2175, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2182, 2183, 2185, 2186, 2188, 2189, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2198, 2218, 2235, 2247, 2248, 2252, 2267, 2277, 2280, 2281, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2290, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2346, 2442, 2444, 2447, 2454, 2455, 2458, 2463, 2464, 2467, 2482, 2485, 2489, 2495, 2498, 2499, 2504, 2505, 2520, 2527, 2540, 2543, 2545, 2554, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2576, 2577, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2587, 2591, 2592, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2645, 2647, 2653, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2663, 2664, 2672, 2675, 2680, 2686, 2688, 2691, 2694, 2695, 2722, 2724, 2728, 2733, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2745, 2752, 2753, 2756, 2759, 2761, 2762, 2771, 2775, 2778, 2779, 2781, 2782, 2829, 2839, 2840, 2842, 2854, 2855, 2859, 2870, 2880, 2885, 2886, 2889, 2890, 2903, 2912, 2915, 2918, 2937, 2960, 2962, 2965, 2968, 2969, 2973, 2974, 2986, 2991, 2993, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3003, 3007, 3009, 3010, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3022, 3023, 3035, 3037, 3042, 3045, 3055, 3061 + 2,161 form comments (AS, MC, UP, FB, GN, OS, ST, SX, TP))

Forest Service
Response

The proposed Forest Plan's recommendations for wilderness and wilderness study were not changed in the final Plan. Wilderness designation was recommended for Sturgeon Gorge and wilderness study for the Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest and the Sylvania Recreation Area, totaling 50,026 acres or approximately 5.7 percent of the federal land within the Forest. The Norwich Plains Area was not recommended for wilderness study as explained in the Appendix Volume, Appendix C - Roadless Area Evaluation.

The Ottawa National Forest currently contains no designated wilderness. A portion of designated wilderness within the Forest would be consistent with multiple use management practices.

All areas recommended for wilderness and wilderness study on the Ottawa National Forest are within a one-day drive of major populations centers such as Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Area use and tourism will increase with wilderness designation.

Some senior citizens and the handicapped do use and enjoy these areas and will continue to be given this opportunity. The majority of the Forest provides recreational opportunities for people that do not desire or are not able to travel in these primitive areas. The Forest will continue to provide barrier-free design in developed recreation sites. However, improvement of that nature are not compatible in wilderness management.

Timber within the three areas is not included in the Forest timber inventory nor is it considered in determining the Forest's allowable sale quantity. Therefore, if all three areas were designated wilderness, there should be no loss of planned timber production. Regardless of designation, it is doubtful that any of the three areas would be considered for timber sales because of the unique values other than timber that they provide. If not designated wilderness, the areas will still be managed as semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation areas.

If designated wilderness, no additional restrictions on air pollution should impact industries adjacent to the three areas. There are no special air quality restrictions for wilderness. The State of Michiagan has categorized all of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan as Class II air quality. Any changes in air quality classifications can only be made by the State of Michigan.

If designated wilderness, the Forest will continue to protect these areas from wildfires. All wildfires will be promptly suppressed. Heavy, motorized equipment may be used to suppress wildfires with special authorization from the Forest Supervisor or Regional Forester.

Comment D-2

Some respondents had specific concerns about how the management of the Sylvania Recreation Area would change under the proposed plan. Concerns included whether or not motorboat usage would still be permitted on Crooked, Big Bateau, and Devil's Head lakes and if the motorboat issue could be resolved by changes in the wilderness-study area boundary; whether the future business of the resort on Crooked Lake would be threatened by potential wilderness designation; whether commitments and promises made when Sylvania was established as a Recreation Area will still apply or will be ignored; whether noise from adjacent communities would be appropriate in the high quality National Wilderness Preservation System; whether additional rules and restrictions would apply such as restricting hunting and trapping; and whether special fishing regulations will be maintained.

(I.D. Nos.: 6, 171, 173, 178, 393, 419, 703, 1407, 1763, 1984, 2006, 2016, 2040, 2186, 2295, 2323, 2507, 2562, 2569, 2595, 2597, 2660, 2675, 2946, 2962)

Forest Service
Response

Motorboat usage on Crooked, Big Bateau, and Devil's Head lakes would continue unless Congress specifically prohibits such use in the legislation designating Sylvania as wilderness. The Forest Service can not regulate use of motors on lakes; it can only regulate transportation of motors over National Forest System land. If there is private land on the lakeshore, motor boats can continue to access the lake through that land. Changing the wilderness boundary would not significantly affect this issue.

The future business of the resort on Crooked Lake probably would not be threatened by potential wilderness designation. Often when an area is designated wilderness, visitor use increases and the local area experiences an increase in tourism. In fact, tourism is more likely to increase if Sylvania is designated wilderness than if it is managed as a wilderness study area.

Commitments made when Sylvania was established as a Recreation Area were considered throughout the planning process. The original 1968 Sylvania Recreation Area plan was put together with extensive public involvement. As times have changed, the plan was changed or adjusted. Subsequent revisions were based on the *Second Roadless Area Review Evaluation* (RARE II) and the Forest Planning process, both of which involved the public in the decision-making process.

The solitude of the Sylvania Area is somewhat lessened by noise originating from truck traffic on U.S. Highway 2, the nearby town of Land O'Lakes, and motor boats on Crooked Lake (Appendix, Appendix C). However, the primitive and unconfined type of recreation characteristics of the area still make it suitable for wilderness study or wilderness designation.

No additional rules or restrictions would apply in Sylvania if managed under management area prescription 9.1 (wilderness study). Should wilderness designation occur, few additional rules and restrictions would apply, with most of these affecting Forest Service administrative management of the area, and not the visiting public directly.

Hunting, trapping, and fishing are allowed in wildernesses. Hunting, trapping and fishing regulations are established and enforced by the State of Michigan. Management of Sylvania as a wilderness study area or as a wilderness would not specifically result in any change in the current hunting, trapping, or fishing regulations of the area.

Comment D-3

A few respondents had specific concerns about plans for the Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest. Most of these concerns were related to how the management of McCormick might change under wilderness study from its management as an experimental forest. Concerns included whether timber salvage operations should be allowed as outlined in the plan; whether any activities other than research should be allowed; and whether or not the dam within the tract should be rebuilt or removed.

(I.D. Nos: 1384, 2591, 2595, 2601)

Forest Service Response

The management of the Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest would change under wilderness study management. Currently no overnight camping is allowed in the area, but as a wilderness study or wilderness this activity could now be permitted.

The final Forest Plan would not allow timber harvest under wilderness study. Under catastrophic circumstances, salvage of timber could be considered on an individual site-specific project basis in that part of McCormick not included within the McCormick Research Natural Area. The Management Area 9.1 standards and guidelines, outlined in the final Forest Plan, have been changed to further emphasize that timber salvage operations would not normally occur within the area except under catastrophic circumstances.

The Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest and McCormick Research Natural Area have long been recognized for their excellent potential for studying the basic ecological relationships of the northern hardwood forest environments. To maintain the needed ecosystems for research, the 3,546 acres of the McCormick Research Natural Area will be maintained as such, within the McCormick wilderness study area. Should McCormick be designated as wilderness, research would still be allowed, except that vegetation could not be manipulated for research needs.

The dam that maintains the water levels on White Deer and Bulldog lakes will be managed the same under the wilderness study proposal or if designated as wilderness. At that time, a decision will be made in the management prescription developed for the area to either breach or reconstruct the dam.

Comment D-4

A number of respondents were interested in knowing specific information on what activities will, or will not, be allowed in wilderness and wilderness study areas. Items of particular interest included nordic ski and/or snowmobile trail grooming; whether wilderness designation would affect the management of adjacent land and roads and if buffer zones would be created; whether recreation activities would be allowed to the extent that wilderness values would be impacted; how fire suppression policies would differ from other lands and if fire suppression is really allowed in wilderness; what types of vegetation manipulation and road construction are allowed in management areas 5.1 and 9.1 and are these practices really allowed in wilderness; and what water, power facilities, special uses, and mineral exploration activities are allowed. In addition, one respondent was concerned how these areas will be managed if wilderness designation is not granted by Congress.

(I.D. Nos: 102, 178, 526, 1305, 1574, 2016, 2466, 2591, 2601, 2870)

Forest Service
Response

Generally, the use of all forms of motorized equipment in wilderness is prohibited. This would include the use of snowmobiles to groom nordic ski trails. However, established use of ORVs including snowmobiles could continue on roads and trails under the wilderness study designation.

Forest Service policy is to not provide a buffer strip of land to provide an informal extension to wilderness. Boundaries are drawn to include sufficient area to protect wilderness characteristics. Management of adjacent land should not be impacted by wilderness. However, management would be adjusted to meet visual quality objective and recreation setting requirements.

Occasionally, wildernesses experience overuse. When this occurs, the quality of a wilderness experience suffers. Consequently, use would be monitored and if necessary, use could be regulated.

Fire suppression policy within wilderness will be the same as for the remainder of the Forest. All fires will be promptly suppressed. Although heavy equipment use for fire suppression is not anticipated, this equipment may be used if necessary with special approval. The rapid decomposition of dead and down fuels within the Lake States results in little significant accumulation of hazardous fuels. Consequently, the fuel buildup within the

designated wilderness and wilderness study areas does not pose any unusual fire hazards.

In management areas 5.1 and 9.1, road construction is prohibited unless provided for in the legislation designating a wilderness.

Timber harvesting in management area 5.1 wilderness is not allowed and timber harvesting in management area 9.1 is limited to salvage after a catastrophe.

Existing improvements in a wilderness that are not essential to administration, protection, or management of wilderness will be removed as soon as practicable. Exemptions could include power lines, and water and power related structures including reservoirs. Special use permits will be issued to allow for the continued use of non-conforming uses provided in the Wilderness Act or establishing legislation such as providing access to private property.

Mineral exploration and extraction is allowed in wilderness if consistent with protecting the wilderness character of the land consistent with the rights of the mineral owner and operator.

The final Forest Plan defines how the Sylvania, McCormick, and Sturgeon Gorge areas are currently being managed. The Plan will have to be amended if wilderness designation occurs. Any roadless area designated wilderness will have its own management prescription. Public involvement would be sought in the development of these prescriptions. Those areas not designated wilderness will be managed under a special area or existing management prescription.

Comment D-5

One respondent wanted to know what the difference between the management of the "wilderness designation" recommended for Sturgeon Gorge and the management of the "wilderness study" areas recommended for Sylvania and the Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest. Differences should be explained.

(ID No. 2464)

Forest Service Response

The basic difference in the management of the wilderness (Management Area 5.1, Sturgeon Gorge) and the wilderness study (Management Area 9.1, Sylvania and McCormick) is that Sturgeon Gorge was legislated by Congress in 1976 to be studied with a specific recommendation regarding wilderness designation requested. Sylvania and McCormick, on the other hand, have not had such a study requested. Therefore, they will be managed to maintain their present character and potential until Congress makes a decision.

Specifically, as discussed in the Appendix Volume, Appendix C, the management of Sturgeon Gorge as a wilderness under the management prescription 5.1 would provide for closing and obliterating about 15 miles of road, of which only 6 miles are presently open for summer use. The use of off-road vehicles, snowmobiles, and all-terrain vehicles would be eliminated except on designated roads/trails to allow access to private lands within the area, if requested. The management of Sylvania and McCormick as wilderness study areas under the management prescription 9.1 would maintain the areas as they are today.

Comment D-6 One respondent wondered if any aspects of wilderness management would be "accomplished operationally" without public involvement.

(I.D. No: 178)

Forest Service Response

The Forest Service is dedicated to involving the public in the management of the National Forests. Throughout the Forest planning process, public involvement has been actively sought out and the public's ideas incorporated into the Forest Plan. The term "accomplish operationally" was used in the Draft EIS with regards to the acquisition and improvement of the Lower Dam impoundment on the Kenton Ranger District (not in an area proposed for wilderness or wilderness study). The acquisition and improvement were the direct result of public involvement.

Any change in management direction and associated standards and guidelines for managing wilderness will require an amendment to the Forest Plan. The amendment process requires appropriate public involvement.

Comment D-7 A respondent stated that habitat modification of any kind is inappropriate in the McCormick Research Natural Area. It was further stated that fisheries management on the McCormick Tract should be limited to restricting fishing to the extent necessary to protect the fisheries resource. The lakes on the McCormick Tract could be used as research controls in a comparison with managed lakes.

(ID No.: 2591)

Forest Service
Response

The standards and guidelines for management area 9.1 which includes the entire Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest have been revised to more clearly define acceptable management practices within the area.

Recreation

Comment R-1

Many respondents supported developed recreation facilities such as campgrounds, picnic areas, and trails to allow large numbers of people to use and enjoy the Ottawa National Forest. Most of the comments supported maintaining the existing facilities.

A few respondents felt that existing facilities were not being fully utilized and no new developments were needed. A few respondents thought that some facilities could be closed.

(ID Nos.: 178, 208, 246, 491, 534, 570, 1108, 1399, 1400, 1564, 1655, 1763, 1967, 1973, 1974, 1976, 2162, 2178, 2180, 2278, 2520, 2540, 2573, 2688, 2728, 2739, 2765, 2781 + 196 form comments (FB, OS, and GN))

Forest Service
Response

At this time, use of developed recreation facilities does not approach capacity. (See the 1984 use figures in the Final EIS, p. III-35.) Existing facilities are predicted to be adequate to satisfy increased recreation demand during this plan period, without a loss in the quality of experience (Plan, Chapter II, Resource Demands and Supply)

The Forest Plan standards and guidelines state no new recreation developments will be planned unless public need has been demonstrated (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines). Emphasis will be on maintenance and rehabilitation of existing developments.

Since the supply of facilities is projected to be adequate to meet demand, the Forest Plan is responsive to the majority of respondents. The Forest Service will continue to provide recreation facilities to allow people to use and enjoy the Ottawa National Forest. If there is specific public demand for a facility, development will be considered on a site-by-site basis.

If facilities were closed, as advocated by a few respondents, demand could exceed supply during peak use periods. During summer holidays and weekends, most facilities are filled to near

practical capacity. Some small, remote campsites could probably be closed without having a negative effect on peak capacity. However, these type of facilities offer a semiprimitive type of camping experience not available in the larger campgrounds. Therefore, no facilities will be closed.

Comment R-2

Many respondents specifically requested that the Forest provide more area devoted to semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation. Many other respondents were opposed to restrictions on vehicle use and stated that all National Forest lands should be open to motorized travel. Numerous respondents also favored some form of control on all-terrain vehicles, four-wheel-drive vehicles, and snowmobiles without specifically referring to the terms "semiprimitive motorized" or "semiprimitive nonmotorized".

The reasons presented most often in favor of vehicle controls and/or semiprimitive nonmotorized areas were:

- Concern over protecting endangered and threatened wildlife species.
- Providing large areas of natural appearance to attract visitors.

The reasons most often cited for opposing vehicle controls or creating semiprimitive nonmotorized areas were:

- Keeping areas open for elderly and handicapped.
- Access for berry picking and fuelwood gathering.
- Access for hunters and trappers.
- Providing for snowmobiles in areas closed to other forms of motorized travel.

One respondent said that a nonmotorized environment could be provided within roaded natural areas of the Forest without allocating land to semiprimitive nonmotorized use. Another respondent asked for an area that could legally be set aside for four-wheel-drive vehicles, while another respondent suggested that all-terrain vehicles be allowed to operate on the sides of Forest roads so that more people could enjoy the Forest.

Two respondents said that logging should be prohibited within semiprimitive nonmotorized areas, except where needed to provide a prey base for endangered or threatened wildlife species. One respondent mentioned that hunting was overlooked as a prime use of semiprimitive nonmotorized areas, that more should be done to improve game populations in these areas. This respondent also suggested that the Forest's cross-country ski trails should be within semiprimitive nonmotorized areas.

(ID Nos.: 11, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 26, 27, 32, 35, 44, 46, 49, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 64, 66, 67, 70, 72, 78, 79, 82, 84, 86, 91, 94, 100, 104, 105, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 126, 133, 134, 135, 143, 145, 146, 147, 151, 152, 154, 155, 157, 162, 164, 165, 177, 180, 190, 206, 208, 214, 225, 241, 249, 254, 262, 276, 308, 314, 315, 349, 364, 366, 377, 384, 388, 390, 391, 393, 396, 398, 402, 422, 455, 526, 607, 631, 649, 695, 704, 705,

717, 720, 724, 732, 747, 779, 811, 870, 907, 926, 939, 946, 1017, 1112, 1123, 1140, 1151, 1157, 1193, 1247, 1268, 1292, 1293, 1297, 1301, 1304, 1306, 1310, 1311, 1360, 1362, 1367, 1369, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1386, 1401, 1409, 1415, 1573, 1763, 1771, 1772, 1874, 1880, 1957, 1959, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1985, 1986, 2000, 2001, 2007, 2040, 2046, 2047, 2071, 2143, 2150, 2157, 2179, 2183, 2186, 2202, 2247, 2252, 2265, 2318, 2447, 2456, 2464, 2466, 2467, 2470, 2480, 2482, 2485, 2489, 2495, 2496, 2499, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2540, 2557, 2559, 2573, 2592, 2594, 2601, 2603, 2647, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2675, 2680, 2694, 2725, 2726, 2744, 2762, 2771, 2777, 2781, 2841, 2854, 2855, 2859, 2870, 2885, 2889, 2892, 2990, 3001, 3017, 3029, 3030, 3039, 3050, 3059, 3061, 3194 + 486 form comments (MC, ST, ON))

Forest Service Response

To respond to these comments, the standards and guidelines for management areas 6.1 and 6.2 and the location of these management areas were reviewed. The text was rewritten to clarify definitions and objectives and the management area map was changed. The final Plan increases the acreage of the Forest to be managed for semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation by 18 percent over the proposed Plan. It reduces overall development by including recommendations for approximately 15,000 acres of wilderness and an additional 35,000 acres of wilderness study, 210 acres for a research natural area, 52,360 acres as wild/scenic river study corridors, 60,938 acres for semiprimitive nonmotorized areas, and 50,674 acres for semiprimitive motorized areas. Additionally, portions of other management areas will not be roaded due to soil conditions, isolated locations, watershed values, or other resource factors. These areas will be managed to meet the natural setting requirements outlined in Plan, Appendix F, Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Explanation.

The remaining approximately 700,000 acres (about 76 percent of the Forest) will be managed for roaded natural recreation. Some road restrictions apply in this area to protect roads, wildlife, water, soil, and other forest values. Road closures are particularly important to protect the investment in a road, to prevent erosion, provide for endangered and threatened wildlife species habitat, and provide other quality hunting areas. The Plan calls for constructing and reconstructing most roads to low standards that will only support use in winter or dry periods of the summer.

Threatened and endangered wildlife species are protected through standards and guidelines that apply to all Forest activities. Their needs were primary considerations in management area designations and will also be considered for each road closure and proposed management project.

All Forest users will find many miles of road and most areas open to their use. There will be large natural appearing areas. Snowmobiling and ATV use may be allowed in some semiprimitive areas with closures for passenger vehicles.

The Plan does not provide special areas for four-wheel-drive vehicles because there is sufficient opportunity for four-wheel-drive use without special area development.

National Forest System roads do not have adequate room for safe ATV operation between the ditch and the road edge.

Timber harvesting is often the most cost-effective method of achieving a desired vegetative condition. Eliminating it from semiprimitive nonmotorized areas would reduce or eliminate the ability to meet management objectives such as improving wildlife habitat or providing visually attractive areas.

Some, but not all, of the Forest's cross-country ski trails are located in semiprimitive nonmotorized areas. Actual trail location depends on factors such as need, public access, parking, snow conditions, terrain, points of interest, vistas, connecting facilities, opportunity to work with cooperators, and scenery.

Comment R-3

Two respondents stated that the Draft EIS overestimated the impact of an apparent decline in waterfowl hunting on overall recreational hunting and underestimated the increase in total wildlife use.

(ID Nos.: 2518, 2595)

Forest Service Response

The original demand estimate for recreational wildlife use was reviewed. After reconsidering the information used to develop this estimate, the conclusion was that the decline in waterfowl hunting had not been overestimated. The demand figures project use expectations on the Forest as a whole. While some areas may see increased use, the demand figures reflect a composite picture of the Forest.

Comment R-4

A few respondents felt that much greater emphasis should have been placed on recreation during the forest planning process. One respondent felt that the economic value of recreation was underestimated. Another respondent said that too much emphasis on recreation reduced forest-dependent work opportunities.

(ID Nos.: 1038, 2443, 2467, 2592, 2854)

Forest Service
Response

The Forest Plan was prepared within the overall framework established by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA), as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA). One of the objectives was to prepare an integrated plan for management of all resources, not to emphasize one resource over another. At the beginning of the planning process, recreation was not identified by the public as a key issue or concern, but it was considered throughout the development of the Forest Plan.

The recreation and wildlife values used in the Forest Plan were derived from the 1980 RPA Program. The RPA values were examined and adopted after no justification was found for changing them to more nearly fit the local situation. The dollar values used in the alternatives were determined by valuing recreational opportunities up to the amount necessary to meet projected demands.

Comment R-5

One respondent proposed that fly control be initiated at Black River Harbor.

(ID No.: 1110)

Forest Service
Response

Control of fly populations will be attempted at Black River during the summer of 1986 in cooperation with the Porcupine Mountain Development Association. The Forest will continue seeking knowledge, new technology, and cooperators to deal with the problem.

This type of project will be dealt with during annual work planning and is outside the scope of this Forest Plan.

Comment R-6

Two respondents suggested that engines, including generators, chainsaws, and all-terrain vehicles, should be prohibited from developed recreation sites.

(ID Nos.: 102, 1401)

Forest Service
Response

Use of these kinds of equipment in recreation areas is already controlled by existing federal regulations. Additional regulations in the final Forest Plan were not needed.

Comment R-7 One respondent stated that special use permits should not be issued for trail development and that cooperative agreements should be used for trail construction.

(ID Nos.: 2288)

Forest Service
Response

The Forest will continue to use special use permits and cooperative agreements to accomplish trail work. Experience has shown that both methods can be useful, depending on the particular situation.

Comment R-8 One respondent recommended that the Plan specifically address the Black River Harbor marina facility in areas of human waste disposal, special events, research, cooperative fisheries work, and cooperation with other agencies. Another respondent supported management of Black River Harbor under management area 7.1 standards with the recommendation to preserve unique scenery and old growth timber.

(ID Nos.: 1598, 1974)

Forest Service
Response

All of the Forest Plan alternatives were developed to include the Black River Harbor marina as part of the larger Black River Recreation Area under management area (MA) 7.1. The marina is an integral feature of the area and care was taken in the writing of the 7.1 standards and guidelines to ensure its continued maintenance to support resource management objectives.

The 7400-Public Health and Pollution Control Activities, section of the Forestwide standards and guidelines include a statement indicating that human waste will be properly disposed of at developed recreation sites. The boat service area at the marina is scheduled for redesign and construction, including a new sewage pump station, during this plan period. Such disposal will be in accordance with federal and state regulations.

Use of the Black River Harbor marina is on a "first come-first serve" basis. Special events, such as anniversary picnics, and club functions and seasonal boat dockage follow the same policy. The 2700-Special Use Management section of within MA 7.1 standards and guidelines was revised to explain and document this policy.

Research, cooperative fisheries work, and cooperation with other agencies at Black River Harbor are included in Forestwide policy. That policy is cooperative efforts with other agencies, groups,

or individuals to protect, research, enhance, and promote the varied resources the Forest has to offer.

MA 7.1 is specifically designed to maintain and enhance the scenic beauty and natural setting of the area, especially old growth timber and scenic overlooks. The Black River Recreation Area is a special area, and the Forest Service will strive to protect its unique features.

Comment R-9

One respondent objected to the proposed Bergland Hill ski complex. The respondent suggested an exchange of a comparable parcel of land, thereby not reducing the amount of land in the Forest.

(ID No: 2499)

Forest Service Response

Land exchanges in the Bergland Hill area have been proposed in the past but a final agreement was not reached. In any exchange, the offered lands would have to meet Forest needs and be of an equal value.

Both the draft and final Forest Plan call for protecting Bergland Hill's value as a potential downhill ski site.

Comment R-10

One respondent expressed concern about the need for Michigan Department of Natural Resources personnel to be able to use motorized equipment in management areas 8.2 and 9.1 (Sylvania Area) for monitoring fish populations and special fishing regulations. Specifically, the respondent stated that the Forest Supervisor must have the authority to permit such use.

(ID No.: 2859)

Forest Service Response

Under Management Areas 8.2 and 9.1, Sylvania would continue to be managed as it is currently, i.e., use of motorized and mechanical equipment is permitted for certain activities but generally confined to seasons when few visitors are present. Currently the only permitted use of motorized equipment is for a combined MDNR-USFS fish survey, and the only use of power equipment is chainsaw use for cutting hazard trees.

If Congress passes legislation designating Sylvania as wilderness, the Forest Plan would need to be amended to include Sylvania in Management Area 5.1.

Although the Forest Supervisor has authority to permit motorized equipment in wilderness areas for fire suppression and search and rescue, the use of motorized equipment for other activities such as monitoring water quality or fish populations or for law enforcement is prohibited in wilderness areas.

Comment R-11 One respondent suggested restricting or prohibiting developments on wildlife sensitive bodies of water.

(ID No.: 208)

Forest Service Response

Conflicts between developments and endangered, threatened, sensitive, or other wildlife species will be dealt with on a site-specific basis during the implementation of the Forest Plan. However, no new recreation developments are planned for the next ten years.

Comment R-12 Several respondents felt that the amount of hunting taking place on the Forest was at least partially dependent on the supply of hunting opportunity in both a quantitative and qualitative sense. A related comment was that benchmark analysis never maximized wildlife use leaving maximum wildlife use unknown.

(ID Nos.: 94, 2519, 2575, 2855, 2859)

Forest Service Response

The relationships between hunting/fishing opportunity, habitat, animal numbers, access, and the demand for hunting and fishing activities have not been clearly defined nationally and certainly not on the Ottawa National Forest. Currently, opportunities for hunting and fishing on the Forest exceed the demand for these activities, at least in a quantitative sense. In a qualitative sense, many of the goals and objectives in the final Plan will increase the quality of hunting and fishing, especially in high wildlife opportunity areas and on lakes with existing recreation developments and on top quality trout streams. The Sylvania Recreation Area, which stresses quality fishing (catch-release and trophy regulations) in a quality environment (semiprimitive, nonmotorized) is a good example. Other areas have been designated for semiprimitive management which provides for wildlife species dependent on remoteness such as the black bear.

A maximum wildlife benchmark analysis was not prepared. However, a benchmark was prepared which was designed to maximize game species numbers related to the Forest's ability to produce and sustain high levels of aspen production. See the maximize aspen

volume with emphasis on game habitat benchmark discussed in the Appendix Volume, Appendix B, starting on page B6-93.

Comment R-13 One respondent said that the 2300 Recreation Section of the Plan fails to identify volumes of solid and septic waste generation and disposal from recreational uses.

(ID No: 178)

Forest Service Response

While the Forest Plan does not identify the volumes of solid waste generated by recreation areas, the collection frequency required at each site and the number and type of collection containers used are known through past experience. The collection and disposal of solid waste is geared accordingly.

Specific solid waste volumes were not included in the final Forest Plan, but the Section 7400 - Public Health and Pollution Control Forestwide standards and guidelines were revised to include direction that federally approved landfills be used and meet all state and local regulations. The revised guidelines also discourage the disposal of solid waste on National Forest lands and encourage the use of contract haulers and private, regional, and county-wide disposal sites that conform to the applicable regulations.

Forestwide standards and guidelines on septic waste treatment were supplemented in Section 7400.

Comment R-14 Several respondents, stated that the projected recreation demand was underestimated. They urged further study of the impacts of the tourism industry on the local economy. Some of these respondents specifically recommended a study of recreation potential in the region, including the Nicolet National Forest.

Several respondents recommended that the Forest Service take a more active role in promoting tourism and/or recreation.

(ID Nos: 208, 704, 1112, 1370, 2190, 2269, 2447, 2467, 2504, 2592, 2725, 2736, 2854, 2855)

Forest Service Response

The demand estimates for dispersed and developed recreation used in the draft and final Forest Plan were based on historical data, projection rates for the region supplied from the Renewable Resources Planning Act studies, and state of Michigan historical use patterns. This was the best information available at the time the draft Forest Plan was developed.

The proposed and final Forest Plan identify determining an efficient and reliable system of measuring recreation use as a needed administrative study and continuing to improve methods of determining and tracking recreation demand as a future data need. This type of information can be obtained in cooperation with other agencies and organizations. When this Forest Plan is revised in 10 to 15 years, or earlier if needed, demand and supply data will be reevaluated and changed as needed.

In the past, the Ottawa National Forest has cooperated with local chambers of commerce and regional recreational organizations in promoting recreation opportunities on the Forest. The Eastern Region has recognized promotion of recreation opportunities as an emphasis item during the next five years. It has been more clearly stated in the final Plan that this policy will continue on the Ottawa National Forest. (Plan, Chapter IV-Forestwide Management Goals and Direction for Resource Programs).

Comment R-15

Several respondents wrote about the facilities at Clark Lake. One was concerned that the large day use building should be utilized by the public and not kept locked up. Another supported converting the flush toilets at the campground to pit toilets and the pressurized water system to hand pumps. A third respondent felt that the picnic area is unuseable for the elderly and the handicapped due to the separation of the picnic area and beach from the parking lot.

(ID Nos.: 2006, 2040, 2319)

Forest Service Response

The large day-use center building at Clark Lake has been underutilized since its construction. The building was idle for its first 10 years due to an unacceptable sewer system. A new system was completed in 1981.

In 1983 the Watersmeet District analyzed several alternatives (refer to Day-Use Environmental Assessment, 12/22/83) for rehabilitating the building to make it more functional as a recreation facility. As a result of this analysis, the Forest Supervisor made the decision to rehabilitate the building to maximize public use including converting the west wing into a picnic pavilion. (Plan, Chapter IV-Management Area 8.2).

The Forest has no plans to convert flush toilets or pressurized water systems at the drive-in campground. Although current national direction is for the Forest Service to provide more rustic recreational facilities, it would be uneconomical to replace existing facilities with less developed facilities at this time. It could be considered in the future at such time that the water system might need replacing or should other factors arise such as problems with sewage treatment, building deterioration, or changes in health or sanitation regulations.

It is a considerable distance from the parking lot to the picnic area which makes it quite difficult for carrying recreation equipment such as chairs, coolers, blankets and other items for a picnic by the elderly, handicapped, and any other person for that matter. However, there are few areas, if any, on the Ottawa National Forest that offer the unique environment the Clark Lake day-use area does. In order to protect this environment and keep the area free of any motorized vehicles, a trail system was developed to offer an easy walk to the picnic and swimming area. Since many other picnic and swimming areas on the Forest offer very close parking facilities and in order to provide a range of recreation (swimming/picnic) opportunities and experiences, there are no plans to move the existing parking or provide closer parking.

Comment R-16 One individual felt that the number of hunting camps in an area should be limited to conserve wildlife.

(ID No: 3019)

Forest Service
Response

The number of hunting camps on private land cannot be regulated by the Forest Service.

Camping is allowed almost anywhere within the Ottawa National Forest for up to 14 days. During deer season, many hunters base their activities out of temporary campsites on National Forest System lands. Based on observations and coordination with the Michigan DNR, hunters have not been so concentrated as to cause a negative effect on game populations. If such a problem arises, it can be dealt with by the District Ranger on a site-specific basis, and does not need to be addressed in the Forest Plan.

Comment R-17 A respondent expressed concern that the Forest Service not use too much asphalt in recreation areas.

(ID No.: 2288)

Forest Service
Response

The Forest Service tries to minimize the use of asphalt due to the high cost of installation and the paved, urban character it lends to a rural or remote recreation site. It is used in highly developed, heavily used recreation sites to minimize dust control problems, to reduce road maintenance costs, and to provide smooth, durable pedestrian walkways to and from structures and facilities. The use of asphalt in recreation areas is most often commensurate with the size and development level of a recreation site.

Guidelines on the use of asphalt were not considered necessary in the Forest Plan.

Comment R-18

One respondent expressed a desire for the Forest to add a toilet to the existing picnic site at the base of Silver Mountain. The respondent thought the site is on power company land.

(ID No: 2016)

Forest Service Response

The Silver Mountain picnic area is on National Forest System land. The site's sightseeing and picnicking use support the addition of a toilet building. Since the Forest Plan does not deal with this type of site-specific project, the suggestion has been forwarded to the Ontonagon Ranger District for consideration in future work planning.

Comment R-19

Many respondents favored maintaining and/or expanding the existing Forest's trail system. One respondent felt that there should be a 50-year plan to greatly expand the Forest's trail system because the existing system is inadequate for present needs and there would be considerably greater future demand. One respondent requested prohibition of the grooming of cross-country ski trails. The only specific trail mentioned was the North Country Trail (NCT). There was a strong urging to complete its construction throughout the Forest.

One respondent wanted more trails on the Lake Superior shoreline.

(ID Nos: 9, 124, 174, 246, 704, 1112, 1292, 1399, 1400, 1564, 1763, 1967, 1973, 2163, 2190, 2269, 2278, 2467, 2500, 2520 2558, 2573, 2575, 2592, 2603, 2694, 2722, 2724, 2739, 2765, 2854, 2855, 2987, 3008, 3018 + 196 form comments (FB, GN, OS))

Forest Service Response

Forest trail use records indicate that the capacity of the existing trail system greatly exceeds existing and predicted future use. The final Forest Plan allows for constructing short side-trails from existing trails for vistas or other unique features. Additionally, cross-country ski trails may be constructed with the involvement of cooperators and/or volunteers, via special use permits and cooperative agreements. Any needed adjustments in trail capacity can be made when the plan is revised in 10 to 15 years.

The Forestwide standards and guidelines on ski trail grooming (Section 2400-Recreation Management) were revised to allow for consideration of grooming on a case-by-case basis with the

understanding that the Forest Service will only do it when there are strong over-riding public benefits.

The final Forestwide standards and guidelines on "hiking trail development and management" give high priority to completion of the North Country Trail.

Federal landownership in the Ottawa National Forest on Lake Superior is limited to a very small parcel which is part of the Black River Harbor complex. Thus, developing additional Lake Superior shoreline trails is not possible.

Comment R-20

Some respondents felt that the Forest should restrict or prohibit the use of motors on various lakes. Specific recommendations included having more nonmotorized areas like Sylvania, limiting motors to 5 horse power or less, gradually phasing out motors on Bob Lake to protect loons, consider wake zones in channels especially on Crooked Lake, and banning motors on lakes where the shoreline is all National Forest System lands.

(ID Nos: 455, 1112, 2006, 2040, 3017)

Forest Service Response

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources sets the motor regulations for all lakes within the state. The Forest Service or other shoreline owners can propose watercraft use controls to the DNR. The DNR implements any new regulations after a review and public hearing process which includes the local township and counties.

The site-specific comments were forwarded to the individual ranger districts for consideration during implementation of the Forest Plan.

Comment R-21

Six respondents suggested changes to the Management Area Map. The suggestions were:

1. Designating Norwich Plains, the West Branch of the Sturgeon River, and the Perch River as Management Area 6.1. The reasoning was to prevent the use of trail bikes and snowmobiles on some forest areas even during hunting season.

2. a) The area north of Forest Road 791 and west of Michigan Highway 28 and the corridor along the Trap Hills should be the only 6.1 management area on Bergland District. The reasoning was that other areas would not provide the desired recreation opportunity and could better serve quality northern hardwood production.

b) The Management Area 6.2 designation along Michigan 28 and west of Michigan 64 should be changed so the area can be managed intensively for high quality sawtimber.

c) The part of Management Area 6.1 east of Michigan 28 should be changed to be the same as the area in 2b above.

3. Opposition to the nonmotorized Management Area 6.1 designation for the acreage north of Michigan 28. The respondent felt such designation would essentially deprive the great part of the general public from truly having an opportunity to enjoy its scenic beauty and outdoor conditions.

4. A recommendation to change the parts of Management Area 6.1 north and east of Bergland to allow snowmobile trails.

5. A recommendation to allow snowmobile trails to remain open in Management Area 6.1 or else to move the area boundaries to avoid existing trails.

6. Same as #5 above, but specifically for the part of Management Area 6.1 and existing trail northeast of Bergland.

(ID Nos: 526, 1384, 2603, 2777, 2841, 2859)

Forest Service
Response

The final Management Area map has been revised to incorporate many of the respondents recommendations. Specifically:

1. The designation for Norwich Plains has been changed to Management Area 6.2 (semiprimitive motorized). This was done to provide a mostly nonmotorized quality hunting experience without prohibiting the traditional use of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).

   River corridors continue to be designated as Management Area 9.2 as in the Final Plan. The 9.2 management prescription allows for use of motorized vehicles including ORVs and ATVs on designated trails.

2,& 3. The area north of Forest Road 791 and a corridor along the Trap Hills was changed in the final Forest Plan to Management Area 6.1. Additionally, an area south of FR 791 was also included. This change puts most of the Bergland segment of the North Country Trail into a semiprimitive nonmotorized area. An area north of Michigan 28 and west of Michigan 64 has been changed from Management Area 6.2 to Management Area 2.1. The area northwest of Bergland was changed from Management Area 6.1 to Management Area 2.1. The area northeast of Bergland was changed from Management Area 6.1 to Management Area 6.2 and now also includes an area east of the north end of Lake Gogebic. These changes combine to better

coincide with established motorized recreation use and vegetation management opportunities.

4, 5, & 6. These three comments suggested similar changes. The standards and guidelines for Management Area 6.1 have been rewritten to allow for use of snowmobiling and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) on designated trails.

Comment R-22 One respondent recommended that the Agonikak Trail be dropped from the inventory of National Recreation Trails since it receives little use and has essentially been replaced by the railroad grade between Land O'Lakes and Watersmeet. A further recommendation was that the railroad grade, now maintained as a snowmobile trail, not be classified as a National Recreation Trail to replace the Agonikak Trail.

(ID No.: 2575)

Forest Service Response

When the Agonikak Trail was constructed, the intent was to provide a loop snowmobile trail between Watersmeet, Michigan, and Land O'Lakes, Wisconsin with snowmobiling as the only permitted use during the winter months. When the trail was added to the National Recreation Trail system, there was a requirement that the trail be maintained as a National Recreation Trail for 10 years. That 10 year period expires in the fall of 1988.

Subsequent to adding the Agonikak Trail to the National Recreation Trail system, the railroad grade between Land O'Lakes and Watersmeet, as well as other railroad grades in the Western Upper Peninsula, have been abandoned and converted to snowmobile trails. This particular trail was purchased by the Forest Service in cooperation with the Watersmeet Chamber of Commerce. For all practical purposes it has replaced the Agonikak Trail. However, since the grade is now part of a large network of snowmobile trails, and since it retains the link between Land O'Lakes and Watersmeet, the National Recreation Trail designation will be retained until that classification has expired in 1988.

Comment R-23 Three respondents recommended changes in the current Michigan hunting and fishing regulations.

(ID Nos.: 2569, 3030, 3044)

Forest Service Response

The role of the USDA-Forest Service is to manage suitable habitat for fish and wildlife. The various state agencies such as the Michigan Department of Natural Resources control the harvesting,

stocking, and other manipulation of wildlife species. The only exceptions are those species on federal lists of threatened and/or endangered species or migratory waterfowl regulated by the USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service.

Michigan Department of Natural Resources hunting or fishing regulations changes are outside the scope of the Forest Plan.

Comment R-24

One respondent recommended that the segment of the North Country National Scenic Trail from Great Conglomerate Falls to Black River Harbor be upgraded to include 1) more safety fence, 2) labeling the species name on trailside trees, 3) trail leveling and tread improvement, 4) adding stairs on steep grades, and 5) adding trailside tables.

(ID No.: 9)

Forest Service Response

Since the Forest Plan does not get this specific, the respondent's recommendations have been forwarded to the Bessemer Ranger District for their consideration in project planning related to the development and upgrading of the North Country National Scenic Trail.

Comment R-25

One respondent recommended putting official Forest Service historical markers at the old townsites of Victoria and Interior and at Norwich and Copper Peak where Native Americans reportedly once mined copper.

(ID No.: 9)

Forest Service Response

The Forest Service endorses the concept of preserving and interpreting historical sites. Signs have been placed at Forest historical sites on the such as at Robbins Pond and Burned Dam. The Forest plans to continue documentation and interpretation of historical sites in the future and could include marking additional sites following evaluation. (Plan-Chapter IV-Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2300 Cultural Resources). For those sites not on National Forest System lands, such as Victoria and Copper Peak, the appropriate landowner or land managing agency will have to be contacted by anyone proposing historical markers.

Comment R-26

One respondent, urged the Forest to continue its road building, park, wildlife, and timber harvesting programs in order to place upcoming graduates of the local community college in a job.

(ID No.: 2199)

Forest Service Response

The Forest Plan provides for local employment opportunities through the continued management of the many forest resources. The Forest programs will continue to generate jobs by supplying resources to local timber and recreation industries.

Comment R-27

Comments were received supporting and opposing establishment of wild, scenic, or recreational rivers on the Forest. Respondents opposed wild, scenic or recreation river designation for the following reasons:

- Loss of land managed for timber production.
- Designation of a river as wild, scenic or recreational will increase use of that river which is perceived to result in increased litter and habitat destruction.
- Private property owners expressed concern that designation would affect their rights to develop and use their property; others stated that development restrictions are needed. Several respondents opposed designation, but did advocate multiple use management with modified timber harvest practices to protect the aesthetic qualities of the river corridor.
- Concern was expressed as to whether use of motors on the rivers would be allowed.

A significant number of individuals and organizations supported protection of the 15 study rivers until they could be analyzed to determine their qualifications for wild and scenic river candidate designation. A few commentors advocated expanding the width of the corridors for protection, while others advocated control over development of private lands to preserve scenic quality.

The comment was that wild and scenic river recommendations included in the proposed Plan are a tremendous beginning for analysis and protection of significant recreational and ecological resources.

(ID Nos.: 9, 122, 185, 208, 216, 274, 298, 313, 336, 424, 491, 576, 631, 649, 686, 692, 707, 711, 733, 779, 870, 893, 894, 923, 972, 998, 1112, 1195, 1293, 1295, 1505, 1974, 2016, 2046, 2071, 2188, 2218, 2247, 2272, 2447, 2463, 2466, 2475, 2505, 2527, 2573, 2577, 2592, 2599, 2657, 2661, 2675, 2688, 2724, 2745, 2755, 2781, 2842, 2854, 2855, 2870, 2880 + form comments (MC4, MC6, MC15, ST8, ST9, SX9, TP6))

Forest Service
Response

The purpose for studying the 15 river segments listed in the Forest Plan is to determine if any could qualify for nomination or designation as wild, scenic, or recreation rivers in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System. This study process will include public involvement and does not include setting any further restrictions on the private lands or current use of the rivers such as restricting development or use of motors.

The only restrictions on use of lands within the study rivers' 1/4 mile corridor is on National Forest System lands. These lands are being protected until the individual river studies are completed in order to protect the existing characteristics under Management Area 9.2 standards and guidelines (Plan, Chapter IV-Management Area 9.2).

A complete description of each river to be studied and the purpose for the studies is explained in the Appendix Volume, Appendix D-Wild and Scenic Inventory Rivers Evaluation.

Comment R-28 *One respondent asked that the Forest eliminate all target shooting from the Forest.*

(ID No.: 2543)

Forest Service
Response

The Forest does not promote target shooting on National Forest lands and prohibits such use within and around recreation developments. Carrying and shooting of firearms must meet all state of Michigan laws. The state also designates all shooting ranges for target shooting.

Comment R-29 One respondent noted that railroad grades that were purchased as recreation trails traverse or parallel sections of the Presque Isle, Paint, Middle Branch and Ontonagon Rivers. Coordination will be needed to provide a continuous trail across the Western Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

(ID No.: 449)

Forest Service
Response

For several years now, purchasing abandoned railroad grades and associated structures have been coordinated and in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, local governments, and other cooperators such as snowmobile clubs and

area chambers of commerce, for use by snowmobiles and off-road vehicles. The Forest Plan directs that this coordination and cooperation continue.

The purpose of purchasing these abandoned railroad grades is to provide a permanent trail system across the western Upper Peninsula, including the Ottawa National Forest (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines-2300 Recreation Management).

Comment R-30 A concern was expressed about the impact of baiting on black bear and impact of hunting in general on black bear populations.

(ID No.: 196)

Forest Service
Response

The Forest Service is very concerned with the impact of baiting, the use of dogs, and the related high technology hunting methods on bear harvest. Recently, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources issued a new regulation restricting the number of baits, commercial use of baits, and the method of display of the bait. In addition, Part 261 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations permits the Forest Service to regulate the possession, storage, or transport of food, refuse, and plant and animal material that attracts bears. Hunters who use baits for bear on the Ottawa National Forest, therefore, must be present and hunt over these baits. All baits must be removed after the hunt is finished. This measure reduces litter, potential Type-A botulism poisoning, and some of the "commercial" aspect of bear hunting on National Forest lands. We believe more needs to be done to bring bear hunting down to a more conventional level.

An area of over 250,000 acres has been designated for low road density to provide habitat for wildlife dependent on remoteness. This area should help maintain the bear population at present levels.

Comment R-31 Three comments favored dispersed recreation and limited access areas for hunting and fishing.

(ID Nos.: 196, 1763, 3030)

Forest Service
Response

High quality dispersed recreation is one of the major public benefits of the Ottawa National Forest. The Sylvania Recreation Area is well known and used as a backcountry recreation area with some of the best smallmouth bass fishing in the area. The Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest offers quality fishing in a

semiprimitive environment as does the Sturgeon River Gorge area. Numerous, undeveloped small lakes are found on the Ottawa for dispersed recreation. Some of these feature walk-in access for trophy brook trout and are managed under special fishing regulations as well. Management of these recreation opportunities is one of the goals of the Forest Plan. They include providing areas for semiprimitive recreation experiences. (Plan, Chapter IV, Management Areas 6.1, 6.2, and 9.1).

Comment R-32 Commentors advocate more snowmobile trail construction and better maintenance. A matter of concern is that snowmobile trails crossing nonmotorized (6.1) areas would be closed.

(ID Nos.: 174, 246, 704, 1112, 1292, 1399, 1400, 1564, 1763, 1967, 2162, 2190, 2269, 2278, 2288, 2520, 2558, 2573, 2592, 2987, 3012, 3018 + form comments (GN, OS))

Forest Service Response

The Forest Service role is one of cooperation with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and area snowmobile clubs. Basically, snowmobile trail construction and maintenance area a State of Michigan responsibility. State snowmobile license fees pay for this development and maintenance. One consideration of Forest Service opportunity area plans is to maintain the integrity of existing trail systems. The need for a permanent trail network is recognized and management decisions will consider this need. Existing State of Michigan designated trails will be allowed in the nonmotorized (management area 6.1) areas.

Other Resources

Comment Z-1 Comments concerning visual resources ranged from general comments expressing a feeling for the importance of visual quality as a consideration in forest management to specific comments relating to the importance of visual management associated with timber management and harvesting practices in travel corridors and along recreational trails. Several comments also were made relating to visual resource management reviews on both compartment management proposals and broader-based land management planning.

(ID Nos.: 10, 178, 733, 1505, 1973, 1974, 2180, 2202, 2573, 2599, 2694, 3002, +79 form comments (OS))

Forest Service
Response

The objective of landscape management is to manage all National Forest System lands so as to attain the highest possible visual quality commensurate with a desired level of excellence based on the existing character and the public concern for an area. Users' sensitivity to the visual resource has been evaluated and inventoried for the entire Forest with special emphasis on travel corridors, use areas, and lakes and streams.

Standards and guidelines have been developed to provide the direction to meet management area and project-level visual resource objectives. These standards and guidelines are listed for each management area in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, Specific Management Area Direction under 2300 Recreation Management-Visual Quality.

Management practices, such as some timber harvesting methods, require adjustment in order to meet the visual quality objective in high user sensitivity areas of the Forest such as travel corridors. Many of these adjustments, such as reducing size of clearcuts, are listed in the U.S. Forest Service-Visual Management System Handbooks to help the land manager evaluate alternatives for meeting resource management goals and objectives in an integrated manner.

Comment Z-2

Comments on research natural areas in the Plan were evenly divided between those supporting the establishment of a research natural area (RNA) in Sturgeon Gorge and those unsure or opposing the establishment of the second area.

Other comments were:

- Enlarge the proposed RNA in Sturgeon Gorge.
- Establish a RNA in Sylvania.
- Identify additional areas suitable and meeting the needs for establishment as RNAs.
- The proposed plan was deficient, and not enough effort had been put into the identification, inventory, and evaluation of potential research natural areas.
- A need for a systematic review of the Forest to identify potential research natural areas.

(ID Nos.: 631, 870, 946, 998, 1541, 2218, 2247, 2447, 2463, 2487, 2493, 2499, 2504, 2527, 2558, 2572, 2577, 2559, 2592, 2779, 2854, 2937, + 272 form comments (ST, MC))

Forest Service
Response

Research natural areas (RNAs) are part of a nationwide network of ecological research areas set up for scientific and educational purposes. Areas selected for establishment as RNAs are outstanding examples of Society of American Forester cover types, aquatic, geologic, or other biotic criteria. Additional information on the established and proposed RNAs on the Ottawa National Forest is located in the Appendix Volume, Appendix E, and in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, Management Area 9.1 standards and guidelines.

Six areas were identified and considered as potential RNAs. Two areas required further evaluation, four areas were dropped as not meeting the necessary criteria.

The proposal to establish a RNA in the Sylvania Roadless Area will be considered through the process established for RNA evaluation and establishment.

Other potential RNAs will be identified for consideration in coordination with the Ottawa National Forest Ecological Classification System. This provides a systematic approach and increases the effort to identify and evaluate areas of aquatic, geological, or other biotic significance. This information has been used to modify the boundary on the proposed RNA in Sturgeon River Gorge.

RNAs may be proposed at any time and will be considered as part of an ongoing process.

Comment Z-3

Respondents are concerned about the quality of water in lakes and streams; monitoring of lakes and streams; control of erosion; mitigating measures to protect lakes, streams, floodplains, and wetlands; Kenton administrative site's wastewater disposal; stream rehabilitation of eroding banks, and sand bedload in wild/scenic inventory rivers; and lack of data presented to support claims of high water quality on Forest.

(ID Nos.: 1295, 1880, 2649, 2660, 2724, 2859, 3044, 3061)

Forest Service
Response

Maintaining water quality is an important concern. The Ottawa National Forest has over 15 years of water quality data on most of the lakes and streams on the Forest. This data is located in the STORET program of the Environmental Protection Agency. Presently, both research and Ottawa National Forest personnel are using this data to classify lakes and streams, and establish trends and projections of these lake and stream characteristics relative to Forest management. Periodic remeasurement of

selected water bodies are made to detect change and/or evaluate management practices.

Although historically erosion from forest management has not been a problem on the Ottawa National Forest, several standards and guidelines provide mitigating measures for controlling erosion and protection of water quality. The Forestwide standards and guidelines also cover protection of floodplains and wetlands. (Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines - 2500 Water and Soil Resource Management).

The present Kenton administrative site's wastewater discharge is not in compliance with federal and state standards. However, a new wastewater treatment facility is designed and will be installed and in compliance with standards early in this plan period.

Stream rehabilitation work is not prohibited in Management Area 9.2, Wild/Scenic Inventory Rivers. Sand traps may be installed in conjunction with culvert or bridge reconstruction or replacement. Large scale erosion rehabilitation of natural landslides will not be treated because of associated high costs. Local human-caused situations adjacent to roads, bridges, culverts, and other structures will receive treatments on a case-by-case basis.

Comment Z-4

Several respondents generally favored and supported law enforcement activities as a part of the job of managing National Forest resources and facilities. Others felt an increase in law enforcement activities is warranted.

(ID Nos.: 178, 1292, 2979, 3043)

Forest Service
Response

Current law enforcement activities on the Forest are handled in several ways. Ranger Districts have personnel who have received specalized training commensurate with those law enforcement responsibilities that they are expected to perform in the normal course of their duties. These include enforcing Forest rules and regulations generally associated with recreation use and investigating fire and timber trespass.

Some forest law enforcement activities are handled in coordination with local law enforcement units, county sheriffs' departments, local town law enforcement units, the state police, and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Law enforcement activities and intensity levels are dependent upon demonstrated needs. Any increased emphasis will generally be handled through continued coordination and close working relations with local law enforcement units.

Comment Z-5

Some respondents were concerned about atmospheric deposition, its impacts on Forest resources, and what the Forest is doing about it. Others were concerned about air quality in general, types of pollutants generated from forest management activities, and types of mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts.

(ID Nos.: 1292, 2855, 3062,)

Forest Service Response

Lakes on the Forest have been and are being affected by atmospheric deposition. The North Central Forest Experimental Station (USDA-Forest Service) has determined those lakes that are most sensitive. The Forest is cooperating with these researchers in lake monitoring and soil sampling studies. The Forest has proposed a research project to determine effects of atmospheric deposition on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, develop feasible mitigating measures, and determine management methods for affected environments. Preliminary research has begun to determine the effects on soil and vegetation.

Logging equipment and road construction equipment produce exhaust emissions. A small amount of prescribed burning produces a minor amount of particulate matter. Although not monitored currently, the effects of these emissions would fall well within air quality standards established for the area.

Comment Z-6

Many respondents supported multiple use management of the Forest and a balanced management program.

Several respondents opposed multiple use and indicated that the proposed plan lacked balance.

Several comments expressed support for multiple use but felt that too much or not enough emphasis was being placed in certain areas such as timber management, road building, wildlife, or recreation. Some of these same people felt that pressure from special interest groups caused overemphasis in certain areas of resource management.

There also was a comment that consideration of the relative values of all the renewable resources has not been adequately addressed or provided for in the plan.

(ID Nos.: 51, 82, 95, 113, 131, 174, 298, 312, 364, 380, 411, 424, 426, 428, 452, 453, 458, 460, 463, 469, 492, 527, 531, 562, 576, 606, 683, 685, 686, 707, 734, 767, 778, 869, 896, 903, 905, 906, 950, 973, 1019, 1107, 1119, 1120, 1149, 1152, 1162, 1164, 1179, 1206, 1261, 1281, 1282, 1286, 1292, 1297, 1319, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1397, 1398, 1404, 1416, 1447, 1505, 1508, 1513, 1521, 1533, 1556, 1562, 1591, 1593, 1594, 1605, 1606, 1612, 1613, 1642, 1651, 1657, 1660, 1764, 1771, 1861, 1873, 1900, 1949, 1950, 1961, 1963, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1975, 1981, 1985, 1988, 1989, 1990,

1992, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2003, 2004, 2012, 2015, 2017, 2047, 2071, 2141, 2146, 2156, 2161, 2180, 2181, 2186, 2190, 2195, 2237, 2238, 2269, 2271, 2298, 2306, 2307, 2454, 2455, 2484, 2505, 2561, 2573, 2585, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2653, 2656, 2660, 2664, 2665, 2667, 2674, 2678, 2683, 2685, 2695, 2711, 2728, 2740, 2741, 2753, 2769, 2777, 2781, 2782, 2840, 2859, 2880, 2881, 2892, 2936, 2972, 3055, 3058)

Forest Service Response

Multiple use management is the guiding principle of Forest Service land and resource management as mandated by the Multiple Use/Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

Multiple use management is the management of all of the various resources of the National Forests so that they are used in a combination that will best meet the needs of the American people. Simply stated, it is a balanced and harmonious mixture of uses that utilizes land and resource values, and in turn protects them and provides for their continued availability and use for future generations.

Due to the nature of multiple use management, certain uses in certain areas actually do receive more emphasis. This occurs in those management areas where the opportunity to manage one resource is greater than the opportunity to manage the other resources but not to the exclusion of others. The enclosed management area map illustrates the location and mixture of management areas. Each management area has a little different mixture of uses and emphasis. These different management areas with the land and resource coordination they entail provide a balanced approach and multiple use. The mix of uses presented in the final Plan is based upon public involvement, land and resource capabilities, public and resource demands, economics, and the Forest's best judgment as to the mix needed to maximize net public benefits. Through the public involvement and planning processes, all factors and the relative values of the land and renewable resources were evaluated, considered, and resulted in what we consider is a balanced Forest Plan.

Comment Z-7

Several respondents opposed further development and utilization of the Forest, especially road building and logging. These comments generally stated that the Plan put too much emphasis on commodities, consumptive use, and development, and not enough on preserving and protecting natural and scenic qualities along with plants, animals, and biological and ecological values. A small number of comments favored continued development and utilization, or were in favor as long as there was a deemphasis, the intensity of development and utilization was controlled, and it occurred at a more conservative and measured rate.

Other comments were:

- Continued development and utilization would adversely affect wildlife habitat and species, scenic beauty, recreational and natural qualities, and ecological systems.
- Continued development and utilization of the land and resource values were necessary to provide work, improve the economy, and maintain and improve the area's resource values for future use and enjoyment.
- Forest Service should actively participate and work with local communities and the area in the location, development, licensing, and operation of approved waste disposal areas (both septic and solid waste).
- Strongly oppose the current Forest Service policy against the use of federal lands for sanitary landfill.
- The policy should be changed to allow power and utilities into areas.

(ID Nos.: 13, 51, 54, 80, 104, 112, 133, 154, 161, 178, 181, 386, 456, 584, 692, 699, 876, 946, 976, 1112, 1292, 1302, 1401, 1408, 1875, 1958, 1978, 1985, 2277, 2645, 2737, 2854, 2967, 3011, 3019, 3021)

Forest Service
Response

The final Forest Plan reflects public concerns and was developed in an integrated resource management manner. The Plan provides a balance of uses that includes utilization and development, jobs, areas for public use and enjoyment, wildlife habitat for all species, wilderness, and scenic values.

Opinions will always vary as to how much, where, and what is the best mixture and balance of all uses and values. While no plan can entirely satisfy all interests, the final Plan represents a best attempt at meeting the full spectrum of occasionally conflicting public demands and desires.

Over time, public demands and desires can and will change. The flexibility built into the Forest Plan and the Plan amendment and revision process allow for these changes.

The Forest Service, as an agency, does coordinate and work closely with public utilities, state and local governmental bodies, and county and community groups in developing needed community service facilities. The Forest also works with its neighbors to provide needed access, rights-of-way, and needed developable land when available. Forest Service policy does not prohibit extension of utilities to private lands within the Forest.

Current policy for the development and location of new sanitary facilities on federal lands is to make federal lands available if there are no suitable private lands. Ottawa National Forest personnel are actively participating and working with local

groups to come up with a satisfactory means of handling the area's solid and septic waste disposal problems and will continue to do so.

Comment Z-8

Many respondents indicated the importance of the Forest and its land and resource management activities to the local economy and as a source of employment. Many stated that a portion of the area's economic dependence is based upon the traditional uses of the Forest (hunting, fishing, recreation, and logging) and the employment and benefits derived from these uses.

Other comments were:

- The creation of jobs and the stability of local communities should be a major concern of the management plan for the Ottawa.
- I do not want the Ottawa to implement any restrictive plans that will adversely affect our industrial growth.
- Utilize all opportunities to maximize the dollar return per acre, then accommodate other uses. National Forests are vital to the local economies.
- Economic and social considerations are more important than wilderness.
- Preface to the Plan should include a statement emphasizing the responsibility, if not obligation, that federal ownership such as the Ottawa National Forest has to the welfare, economic well being, and living quality of the local citizens and communities as well as the and nation.
- The DEIS fails to identify economic values of certain non-priced benefits, particularily aesthetic values.
- Forest-dependent employment figures for alternatives emphasizing wilderness, recreation, and wildlife seem very high. Experience has shown that employment and economic benefits from these uses can be overestimated.

(ID Nos.: 3, 178, 185, 200, 597, 613, 624, 675, 823, 840, 947, 991, 1107, 1114, 1137, 1179, 1292, 1505, 1858, 1982, 2649, 2672, 2761, 2776, 2777, 2859, 2780, 2947, 2955, 2957, + 146 form comments (ST))

Forest Service
Response

The Forest contributes both directly and indirectly to the local economy. The importance of this contribution was recognized in the development of the Forest Plan. The Final EIS describes the impact that the Forest will probably have on employment and revenues to local governments (Final EIS, Chapter IV, Part D Cumulative Effects).

Benefits from the Forest come in many forms and include the monetary, social, spiritual, physical, and psychological well-being (satisfaction) values that the publics put on or believe they receive from a particular use or experience. Many

of these values are difficult to measure and to assign a dollar value, but such values were considered in the development of the Forest Plan. A discussion of these nonpriced benefits can be found in the Final EIS, Chapter II and in the Appendix Volume, Appendix B, Part 4. No additional benefits were assigned economic values in the preparation of the Final EIS.

The description of the affected environment in the Final EIS discusses the effect of the Forest on the local economies. The method of analyzing Forest-dependent employment was not changed between the Draft and the Final EIS because of the small difference in Forest-dependent employment among the alternatives. The 300-person-year difference between the alternative that generated the least employment (Alternative 5 - 1,800-person-years) was only about one percent of the total employment of the area.

Comment Z-9

Several respondents stated that the Forest should be preserved and its resources protected for future generations, for scenic beauty, for biodiversity, and for protection of wildlife habitat.

More specific comments were:

- Preserve the forest for recreation use.
- Emphasize preservation over production.
- Preserve the forest, but also utilize or harvest what is necessary.
- Protect recreational facilities, snowmobile trails, and public access sites through the use of buffer zones or other similar management tools.

Protection as indicated in the majority of responses was tied more to protection of values or resources in order to preserve them.

(ID Nos.: 53, 57, 77, 78, 89, 108, 109, 127, 137, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 155, 157, 163, 164, 166, 254, 288, 339, 364, 396, 398, 401, 402, 450, 539, 742, 743, 747, 748, 811, 814, 815, 939, 1292, 1369, 1377, 1609, 1957, 1966, 1991, 1994, 2160, 2179, 2202, 2456, 2464, 2485, 2488, 2489, 2498, 2596, 2771, 2951, 2961, 2970, 2975, 2980, 3009, 3059)

Forest Service Response

The Forest Plan identifies management areas where use and management emphasize protection and preservation such as research natural areas, proposed wildernesses, wilderness study areas, and wild and scenic inventory river corridors. These management areas protect values such as scenic beauty, natural values, and habitat for wildlife species requiring remoteness. Other portions of the Forest provide other values such as timber production, diversity at vegetative types, minerals, and uses needed by the local area and national economy while still

protecting all the other values associated with the management of a National Forest. The Forest Plan provides a mixture and balance of uses that serves the public needs and desires.

Instead of buffer zones, areas adjacent to developed recreation facilities, trails, and roads are managed recognizing the sensitivity of the forest visitors who use these facilities by modifying the management practices being conducted there.

Comment Z-10

A few respondents expressed concerns regarding soil management. One respondent felt that broad soil and land types should not be relied on for management prescriptions. Another respondent felt that the Forest Plan needs to aggressively look for ways to reduce natural and human-caused erosion.

(I.D. Nos: 819, 1763, 2672)

Forest Service Response

The Forestwide standards and guidelines in the Forest Plan state that the "Ecological Classification System - Soil Resource Inventory (ECS-SRI) and/or soil management service information will be used for project soil information" (Forest Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines). As noted in Plan Appendix D, the ECS-SRI has three levels of information that can be used in the implementation of the Forest Plan. At the project, or most specific, level the Ecological Landtype Phase (ELTP) unit information is used for stand or compartment management prescriptions. ELTPs are defined by specific soil conditions, segments of specific landforms, and habitat types which reflect site quality and condition. This more specific level of soil information will be the basis for implementing projects rather than the broad landtype associations used to delineate the broad management areas.

The Forestwide standards and guidelines and Forestwide vegetative management standards and guidelines specifically address reduction of soil erosion (Forest Plan, Chapter IV). The Forest Plan calls for maintaining a current inventory of soil improvement needs and treating all disturbed areas that are subject to erosion within the growing season in which the disturbance occurs. Specific erosion control practices are required when obliterating roads or closing temporary roads and Forest Service Handbooks outline specific treatments which are referenced in those standards and guidelines. Certain landtype associations are known to be more susceptible to erosion and are given special attention for erosion control practices in the Plan.

Comment Z-11

Several respondents emphasized the need to preserve the natural character of the Forest and maintain its natural state and scenic values.

Some specific comments were:

- Keep our National Forest natural.
- I feel that the best use of this area is realized only if it is left in its natural state.
- The natural values of the forest should not be jeopardized for the sake of unnecessary and uneconomic logging.
- The long-term protection of the Forest's natural ecological diversity should be the primary goal of the management plan.
- Recommendations in the Forest Service proposed alternatives do not seem to reflect a broad enough concern for or awareness of the total ecological picture.

(ID Nos.: 43, 76, 77, 101, 103, 104, 107, 119, 248, 282, 301, 380, 724, 727, 1309, 1383, 1389, 1955, 1984, 1985, 2187, 2502, 3002)

Forest Service Response

The Forest Service recognized and included natural and scenic qualities and values in the Forest Plan. The mix of management areas in the Forest Plan provides a working forest where resource values are managed, utilized, and developed, and other areas where peace, quiet, solitude, natural values and qualities, and beauty are protected and preserved so people can enjoy them in a roaded natural to semiprimitive nonmotorized setting.

Areas without significant human disturbance are provided through the proposed wilderness and wilderness study areas. Other management areas have standards and guidelines that protect the scenic beauty and visual quality. All Plan alternatives considered the ecological capabilities of the Forest and provided for the protection and maintenance of all native species of plans and animals.

Comment Z-12

Some respondents applauded the Forest's efforts in involving the public, interested groups, and governmental agencies in the planning process. Other respondents felt Forest efforts needed to be continued and strengthened to include all groups. Some respondents stated that the Forest should educate the general public to the goals and activities of the Forest Service, as well as enable the Forest Service to learn what the public perceives to be problems. Others felt public involvement efforts were just going through required steps and not really to monitor or use any public input feelings or desires.

Some comments pertaining to the public's involvement with the proposed Plan incidated that:

- The Plan is written in a way that excludes the average person from commenting in an informal and educated manner.
- Perhaps a shorter summary for general distribution would have saved a great deal in printing costs and also provided more insightful and meaningful comments.
- Language, technical data, make plan difficult to read, correlate, and understand.

Other comments suggested the development by the Forest Service of informational programs or a small library with publications, pamphlets and maps on the many aspects of resource management for use and education of the public.

(ID Nos.: 491, 531, 1151, 1292, 1598, 2009, 2144, 2480, 2540, 2573, 2777, 2859)

Forest Service Response

The dual purpose of public involvement in the Forest Service decision-making process is to inform the public about Forest Service activities and to learn what public perceptions are. Public involvement is legally required but more importantly is essential to effective development and implementation of the Forest Plan.

Public involvement was an integral part of the development of the Forest Plan. Issues and concerns identified by members of the public were the basis for the five management problems that the Forest Plan attempted to address. Individuals, organizations, and local governments reviewed the proposed Plan and Draft EIS and submitted comments that were used to prepare these documents. The primary purpose of this chapter is to document how public comments changed the proposed Plan and Draft EIS.

Sheer volume makes review of the Forest Plan and Final EIS difficult. Unfortunately, volume and some technical language were necessary to technically and legally address the complex task of managing the Forest's many resources. Forest staff were available throughout the comment period to answer individual questions about the Plan and make it more understandable. Where possible, readability has been improved.

A summary of the EIS, a legal requirement, was included with both the draft and the final documents. A summary of the Plan's significant changes from present conditions was prepared and distributed at over 30 open houses and meetings held in and around the Forest and in lower Michigan.

The Forest Service does develop informational programs, brochures and pamphlets. Forest personnel are available to present programs for interested civic organizations, church, conservation, 4-H, scout, and other groups. Other interpretive programs are available through the Visitor Center at Watersmeet. All Forest offices have pamphlets, brochures, and maps available

to interested publics and visitors free or at a nominal charge. Forest Service personnel are available at any time to discuss any aspects of the management of the Ottawa National Forest.

Comment Z-13 Two respondents asked if evaluations of historic and prehistoric sites are completed and surveyed on all road construction/ reconstruction prior to project initiation and on all non-winter timber harvest areas prior to commencement of cutting.

(ID Nos.: 178, 1880)

Forest Service Response

All land that will be impacted either directly or indirectly by road construction, timber harvest, or other earth-disturbing projects are surveyed to locate historic and prehistoric sites before the project is initiated.

All timber sales are surveyed for cultural resource sites regardless of the season of operation. Road reconstruction projects are surveyed if the work entails clearing, grubbing, ditching, or widening beyond the existing road width.

Once located, cultural resource sites are mapped, documented, and recorded with the Forest Service and the Michigan State Historic Preservation Officer. Each site is also protected, pending an evaluation and formal determination of its significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (Forest Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2300 - Cultural Resources).

Comment Z-14 One respondent stated: "Page IV-29 states that cultural resource surveys be completed on all Ottawa lands by 2010. I assume that excludes minimum level management lands. If it doesn't, suggest it should (if legally permissible)."

(ID No.: 2870)

Forest Service Response

The National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11593, and other federal legislation direct all Forests to inventory 100 percent of the National Forest System lands.

At this time, due to Forest budget constraints, these inventories are restricted to the accomplishment of project-related compliance surveys. For this reason, cultural resource inventories are presently a lower priority within minimum level

management areas. Surveys in these areas will eventually be undertaken.

Comment Z-15

One respondent stated: "Page IV-28. We believe that the consultation with appropriate native American groups may not adequately reflect future federal guidance in this area. "Guidelines for Consideration of Traditional Cultural Values in Historic Preservation Review" suggest a much more intensive and sensitive appraisal of projects....Strongly recommend that this document be consulted before the final Plan is completed."

(ID No.: 2448)

Forest Service Response

The Forest Service is in the process of examining traditional issues with the intent to develop nationwide direction. In the interim, the "Guidelines for Consideration of Traditional Cultural Values in Historic Preservation Review" are being used (See Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2300 - Cultural Resources).

Comment Z-16

One respondent stated: "Page B3-20. This section does not address what we see as a major problem in the future, i.e., the need for evaluation, registration, and mitigation of the sites that will result from the survey of 25,000-40,000 acres annually. Evaluation and mitigation/management of sites will be more expensive than plain survey activities so that there may well be no decrease in program costs."

(ID No.: 2448)

Forest Service Response

To date, the emphasis in the Forest's cultural resource program has been largely on compliance inventory to catch up with scheduled projects. As a result, literally hundreds of sites identified to date have yet to be evaluated or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

The current direction in the Forest Plan requires that all resources receive equal consideration in multiple-use management. To balance out the cultural resource program, emphasis on cultural resource site evaluations will be increased primarily through the use of Forestwide thematic studies. Cultural resource interpretation for public awareness and appreciation will also be given greater attention.

The proposed program will affect the rate at which site evaluations and interpretations are undertaken.

We do not anticipate a marked reduction in cultural resource program costs as the inventory progresses. The final Forest Plan was revised to reflect a more accurate description of the cultural resource program. (See Appendix Volume, Appendix B, Part 3 - The Forest Planning Model, Cultural Resources Evaluation and Assessment Program.)

Comment Z-17 One respondent expressed concern that there was no discussion in the Draft EIS concerning noise.

(ID No.: 3062)

Forest Service
Response

Noise was added to the list of elements described under the Physical Environment in the Final EIS, Chapter III-Affected Environment and Chapter IV-Environmental Consequences, and in the Forest Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2100 Environmental Management.

Comment Z-18 Three comments dealt with the use of volunteers or Youth Conservation Corps enrollees. All three of the comments favored both of these programs and felt the Forest Service should promote and increase these programs to accomplish needed work and also provide work opportunities and train and educate high school youths.

(ID Nos.: 2190, 2573, 3013)

Forest Service
Response

The Forest Service uses the volunteer and Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) programs, along with the Senior Community Service Employment Program, to accomplish much that would not otherwise be done. The Forest Plan continues the emphasis on the use of volunteers and other human resource programs.

Comment Z-19 One respondent suggested mothballing administrative facilities not needed to serve existing personnel and equipment needs.

(ID No.: 2573)

Forest Service
Response

In the interest of economy and efficiency, Forest Service policy is to do that when justified.

Comment Z-20

One respondent stated: "Simplify the issuance and administration of special use permits, easements and agreements. Seek ways to better serve local individuals and communities using these procedures. Present practice is too complicated."

(ID No.: 2573)

Forest Service
Response

We agree and when opportunities are presented action will be initiated to simplify the permits and procedures for the issuance and administration of special use permits.

Comment Z-21

One respondent stated: "All corners and landlines will be reestablished by 2050. In the interest of efficiency and taxpayers savings, minimum level lands should be excluded."

(ID No.: 2870)

Forest Service
Response

Most corners and landlines are located in conjunction with implementation of specific resource management projects. Most minimum level lands will have few, if any, projects during the Forest Plan implementation process. Therefore, most of these lands will not be involved in the corner and landline location efforts. In some areas and instances, in order to get the control and accuracy needed on adjacent areas, some corner and landline locations on minimum level lands will have to be established. These instances should be minimal. The long-term goal is to establish all corners and landlines for National Forest System lands.

Comment Z-22

Many respondents commented on mineral activity on the Forest. Some favored mineral activity; others did not. Typical comments were:

"I do not agree that the Forest Service should provide adequate access to the Ottawa Forest lands to encourage surface exploration for minerals."

"I agree the Forest Service should provide adequate access to the Ottawa Forest lands to encourage surface exploration for minerals."

"We do not want the mineral rights...sold. We do not want to see oil derricks set up to pollute the air, water, and land."

"Mining would scare the animals away."

"...limited...mining...animals may remain in their own habitat."

"We must make these minerals available but still protect the fragile forest ecosystem."

"I have mixed feelings over permitting access for mineral exploration. While being in favor of exploration, I am not necessarily in favor of exploitation. I feel that our natural resources need to be identified, but the National Forest should be exploited only if there is no other alternative."

(ID Nos.: 178, 631, 655, 692, 779, 802, 870, 976, 998, 1162, 1193, 1195, 1642, 1976, 1979, 1990, 2071, 2145, 2146, 2188, 2218, 2489, 2527, 2557, 2559, 2574, 2577, 2649, 2684, 2859, 2861, 2948, 2952, 2956, 2960, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2971 + 144 form comments (MC))

Forest Service Response

Exploration for minerals is just one of the many uses, such as timber harvesting and recreation, of a National Forest. Consequently, lands within the National Forest system are legally open to mineral prospecting and potential development unless specifically excluded by law or withdrawal by the Secretary of Interior.

The Congress of the United States has consistently encouraged the availability of publicly owned lands for the development of mineral resources and the exploration, development, and extraction of federally managed minerals through private enterprise. Private mineral owner's rights must be honored. They have the right to make reasonable use of public land surface as defined by deed (or other conveyance documents) and public law. This includes providing access to these rights.

All of the Ottawa National Forest consists of land acquired from previous private owners. Approximately 10 to 15 percent of the mineral rights came with the sub-surface rights conveyed to the United States. Consequently, the primary role of the Forest in minerals management is protection of the surface resources when and if exploration and development occurs.

All phases of mineral activity can be disruptive to wildlife. These impacts are commonly mitigated by prohibiting surface occupancy within critical areas of winter deer range during the winter months; prohibiting surface occupancy within 1/2 mile of endangered, threatened, some management indicator, and watch list species nesting sites (or other habitat) (See Forest Plan, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2600-Wildlife Habitat

Management); and limiting surface occupancy in the habitat of wildlife species requiring remoteness.

The surface occupancy associated with mineral exploration is relatively short (approximately 6 to 14 days). Some wildlife benefits do result from the openings created during core drilling and other activities when seeded down to wildlife food mixtures upon completion of operations.

Mitigating measures are required for permits allowing mineral activity and are incorporated into all permits to protect water and soil resources. Commonly used mitigating measures include prohibiting exploration beneath lakes, streams, and water sources, requiring road specifications and locations that are environmentally sound, requiring disposal of slurry or brine on sites in a nonpolluting manner, and requiring restoration and seeding of areas of soil disturbance.

Comment Z-23

Two respondents indicated that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement should contain additional data regarding privately owned subsurface rights beneath National Forest surface ownership. Specific comments were:

"Minerals; DEIS fails to identify locations of privately owned mineral rights beneath Forest Service surface ownership; fails to address oil and gas rights; and fails to identify what is covered (materials) under current mineral rights, i.e., metallic vs. non-metallic vs. oil and gas."

"...We must be able to view distribution of federal ownership (FMO) on Forestwide basis (i.e., a map)...Include breakdown of types of ownership such as all minerals, oil, and gas only, or undivided partial interest...data in tabular format...quantity of acreage per county known...mineral rights reverting to federal ownership in future identified and considered...denote quantity, type, location, date..also note on federal mineral potential map and noted as reverting rights."

"...distribution of federal mineral estate must be viewed in conjunction with Forestwide map of mineral resource potential...tabular form listing quantity of FMO acres valuable for specific commodities and potential...for development should accompany by text explaining nature of mineral occurrence by commodity, limits, define mineral value used, likelihood of occurrence...brief discussion of economic factors which control developed should be included."

(ID Nos.: 178, 2574)

Forest Service
Response

Detailed research on mineral rights and existing subsurface resources was not incorporated into the Draft or Final EIS. The Forest considered the need for this action but decided against incorporation. The reasons for this decision were:

- PL-96-479 National Material and Mineral Policy Research and Policy Act of 1980, Section 3B indicates that exploration, development, and extraction of federally managed minerals should be accomplished through the efforts of private enterprise.
- It is known that only 10 to 15 percent of the conveyance instruments (deeds) that transmitted ownership of Ottawa National Forest surface included subsurface rights (mineral rights).
- The relatively minor amounts of this activity on the Forest do not justify a full scale effort. It is more cost efficient to concentrate efforts on a case-by-case basis.

Comment Z-24

Two respondents expressed concerns about mineral exploration in Management Areas 6.1, 9.1, 9.2, and 9.3. Specific comments were:

"M.A. 9.1 Section 2700 Special Use Management and Section 2800 Minerals and Geology - every means at your disposal should be utilized to prevent mineral exploration and extraction on the McCormick Tract, including the purchase or exchange of reserved mineral rights."

"We are alarmed by lack of restrictions on surface activities for mineral extraction in this Plan. We especially object to "permitting surface disturbing exploration" and extraction in Prescription Area 6.1, 9.2, and 9.3 (Plan IV-201), which should be undisturbed. The idea of cost-sharing by applicants requesting extracting permits (to pay for resource survey and impact analysis) is a good idea."

(ID Nos.: 2591, 2855)

Forest Service
Response

As noted in the response to Comment Z-22, the Congress of the United States has consistently encouraged the availability of publicly owned lands for the development of mineral resources.

The Forest Plan's mineral management direction for management prescription 9.1 (Wilderness Study and Proposed Research Natural Areas Protection) and 9.2 (Wild & Scenic Inventory River Corridors Protection) was not changed from the proposed Plan. It allows mineral exploration and development to some extent and is consistent with the management prescription purposes of these

areas. (See Forest Plan, Management Area 9.1 and 9.2, 2800-Minerals and Geology.)

Removal of common variety minerals (gravel, sand, and clay), which by Michigan law are the estate of the surface owner, is prohibited on National Forest System lands.

Removal of other mineral materials is not entirely controlled by the Forest Service. In some cases where the mineral estate is federally owned, the decision on permitting mineral activity can be based solely on the environmental impacts of the activity. In cases where the mineral estate is owned by others, the decision on permitting mineral activity is much more complicated. Some of the nonenvironmental factors that must be considered are:

- The language in the conveyance document (or deed) that separated the subsurface estate from the surface estate.
- Anticipated environmental impacts during the exploration state of mineral activity.
- Existing data on the mineral resource within the subsurface. Public law requires that the USA must pay just compensation (or fair market value) for the estate in land at the time of acquisition. It is nearly impossible to prepare a supportable valuation of a mineral estate without knowing the volumes of marketable minerals contained in that estate.

Each mineral activity proposal must be analyzed based upon its expected resource impacts and nonenvironmental factors. Because the exploration phase is usually short term in nature and because adverse resource impacts can be effectively mitigated, this phase of mineral activity cannot be categorically prohibited.

The Ottawa National Forest must allow for exploration that does not significantly modify the ecosystem.

The Forest Plan allows for mineral activities in management areas 9.1 and 9.2 to comply with existing public law and to continue to implement sound fiscal policies. The Forest Service is sensitive to the resource values within these management areas and will protect these values and minimize impacts if mineral activities develop.

The respondents did not indicate why they believed that lands in Management Area 9.3 should be undisturbed. These lands may contain roads and other signs of activity by man. Privately owned lands that are near or adjacent to these lands may have been developed or managed for their resources. Apparently, the respondent considered the management purpose and the mineral/geology (2800) section of the management area's standards and guidelines to be in conflict. This conflict does not exist. No Congressional withdrawal of these lands is anticipated, therefore, the Forest must comply with existing public laws.

Management prescription 6.1 involving semiprimitive nonmotorized areas do not require that the lands remain undisturbed or exhibit no signs of human activity. These lands are not being proposed for any type of withdrawal; therefore, among others, the following public laws will affect these lands:

- Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970.
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.
- National Material and Mineral Policy Research and Development Act of 1970.

These laws encourage the availability of public lands for mineral activities.

Nonmotorized management is not a complete and total prohibition of motorized uses for all time. Although most roads will be closed to motor vehicles, these roads can be opened to provide access for such uses as timber sales, utility corridors, and mineral activities.

A prohibition on mineral activity within this management area would require a substantial change in public law. Additionally, with the implementation of mitigating measures such as seasonal use and road use restrictions, no conflicts with the nonmotorized recreation goal are expected.

Comment Z-25

Several respondents indicated general agreement with the mineral management scheme described in the preferred alternative because they believed that mineral activity would be a boom to the local economy. Some of the comments were:

"It seems that there are forces at work attempting to distort the need for development of the western UP in the State of MIchigan. It is an economically disadvantaged area with real potential for growth, if managed properly. If there is indeed a chance that "strategic minerals" may be found, then by all means a study to determine that should be launched."

"If the mining stops, how will we create jobs?"

"It would be nice to start mining again. Then a lot of unemployed people could get a job. But when you make this motion just make sure you're doing the right thing.

"If the mines were to open up again, there would be a great opportunity for jobs so it shouldn't be stopped because the UP is just for animals."

"We should continue mining...if we stopped, many people wouldn't have jobs."

"I don't think the entire Upper Peninsula should be cut off from...mining...families that log or are miners...make their living that way..."

(ID Nos.: 410, 2954, 2968, 2969, 2990, 2958, 2973)

Forest Service
Response

The promotion of economic stability in the local communities is a goal of the Forest Plan. This subject was identified as a management concern in Chapter II of the Plan.

The unpredictability of the mineral market tends to have a boom-or-bust influence on local economies. Ottawa National Forest coordination with local private industry and local units of government allows long range planning for low-value, common variety minerals (gravel, sand, and clay primarily). However, other high value minerals (oil, gas, base metals, precious metal, and other hardrock minerals) cannot be planned on a long range basis because of frequent market fluctuations and the high percentage of privately owned subsurface rights.

Federal and privately owned minerals beneath the Forest surface are generally available for study, exploration, and possible development by interested private enterprise. However, the influence on the local economy cannot be predicted. The Forest Plan seeks to provide the opportunity for economic diversity and development in the communities within and adjacent to the Ottawa National Forest. Opportunities for development in the mining, timber and tourism industries could result from its implementation.

Comment Z-26

One respondent had two questions regarding the standard and guidelines for minerals. They were:

"We suggest that the standards and guidelines for minerals (Plan IV-43) include provisions to control the timing of nonsurface disturbing exploration (by permit or other means) in order to prevent disturbance of sensitive wildlife species during critical breeding periods...Is there another document that indicates which areas have "No Surface Occupancy" restrictions? Recommend sensitive wildlife breeding areas and wetlands included in these restrictions."

"We object to standards and guidelines that all FS lands will be available for non-surface disturbing exploration (IV-43)...Misleading in that legally speaking withdrawn lands are not open for any mineral entry. If FS wishes to allow geologic studies/surveys under their general land use regulations, they should so state."

(ID No.: 2574)

Forest Service
Response

The Ottawa National Forest has prepared Forestwide environmental assessments dealing with exploration for oil/gas and hardrock minerals. These documents include the mitigating measures designed to protect wildlife species and wetlands.

The Ottawa National Forest contains no withdrawn lands. It is legally correct that all Forest lands are currently open to non-surface disturbing exploration.

The Forest Plan has been revised to include statements that exploration for oil/gas and hardrock minerals will be done in accordance with the Forestwide environmental assessments for oil/gas and hardrock minerals. (See Forest Plan, Chapter IV, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, 2800 Minerals and Geology)

Comment Z-27 Several respondents indicated that they preferred alternative 6 because the implementation of that alternative would allow access for mineral activity.

(ID Nos.: 551, 2064, + 629 form comments (UP))

Forest Service
Response

Analysis of the lands available for mineral activity indicates that these lands will be the same within preferred alternative 7 as they are within alternative 6.

Comment Z-28 One respondent questioned the use of the phrase "Minerals of Compelling Domestic Significance" in the Forest Plan.

(ID No.: 2574)

Forest Service
Response

The use of this term was suggested by the USDI, Chief of Bureau of Mines and Chief of the Office of Geologic Survey.

The phrase "Minerals of Compelling Domestic Significance" is used because mineral values and demands are not static. This phrase references a list of minerals that is published periodically by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines and Office of Geologic Survey. The list presently contains 35 to 40 minerals; however, this number is subject to change as the minerals market changes. Some minerals that are listed and are suspected to exist in the subsurface of the Ottawa National Forest include barite, bentonite, cadmium, cobalt, copper,

diamonds, gold, graphite, lead, iron ore, mica, nickel, petroleum, platinum group minerals, silver, and zinc.

The Final EIS, Chapter VII, Glossary has been revised to include the complete list of "Minerals of Compelling Domestic Significance."

Comment Z-29 One respondent stated:

"The DEIS indicates (P.III-39) that White Pine Copper Mine might begin operations...documents should describe possible conflicts, if any, between mining operations and the proposed Forest Management Plans."

(ID No.: 2574)

Forest Service
Response

There is no expected conflict between the operations at the White Pine Copper Mine and the management of the Ottawa National Forest. The Forest will work with and cooperate with the White Pine Copper Mine or any appropriate agency in the establishment of sites for monitoring air, water, or other resource quality.

Letters Received from Public Agencies and Elected Officials

The following 41 letters were submitted by public agencies and elected officials as comment on the proposed Plan and Draft EIS.

The results of the formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are also included.

Marquette

the Superior location

February 19, 1986

Forest Supervisor
Ottowa National Forest
East U.S. Hwy 2
Ironwood, Michigan 49938

Dear Supervisor: RE: Ottowa National Forest Plan

The contents of this plan and its alternatives were recently brought to our attention and we would like to offer the following comments in that regard.

The forest products industry is a major employer in the Upper Peninsula and we oppose the parts of this plan which would impair the growth in this industry and harm the existing businesses which are dependent upon timber harvesting. We also recognize the value of the tourism industry which is growing in the U.P. and is so dependent upon outdoor recreation.

Considering the above, we would like to go on record as favoring the concept of multiple use of standing timber lands to include: increased timber harvesting, habitat improvement, seedling plantings, and slightly more increased road construction to serve the timber harvesters.

Two of the economic growth areas identified by the state are wood products and tourism. Organizations statewide are allocating ever decreasing local resources to the attraction and retention of these two basic industries, and any efforts to decrease their viability should, and will be, opposed.

Sincerely,

David A. Svanda

David A. Svanda,
City Manager

1

CITY OF MARQUETTE 300 W BARAGA AVE MARQUETTE MI 49855 (906) 228-8200

BOARD OF COUNTY ROAD COMMISSIONERS

415 SPAR STREET
ONTONAGON, MICHIGAN 49953

February 20, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
US 2 East
Ironwood, MI. 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski,

Please be advised the Ontonagon County Road Commission takes exception to the proposed land and resource management plan for Ottawa National Forest. Your multi-use concept practiced during the past years appears to be a very sound plan and we do not believe the new proposal would be an improvement. While it is always wise to assess an operation, it is equally unwise to make changes only for the sake of making changes. You have been doing an excellent job of management, please continue.

Very truly yours,

J.H. Meagher, Engr.

JHM/rb

1384

BOARD OF COUNTY ROAD COMMISSIONERS

415 SPAR STREET
ONTONAGON MICHIGAN 49953

February 17, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
US 2 East
Ironwood, MI. 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski,

The Ontonagon County Planning Commission met with Ranger Mickey Hall at their February meeting and discussed the proposed land and resource management plan for the Ottawa National Forest.

The Commission unanimously passed a resolution endorsing the plan in general but vigorously opposing the wilderness concepts proposed. The Commission commended the Forest Service for their past policy of multiple use in the Forest and strongly urge the continued use of this concept.

Very truly yours,

J.H. Meagher, Sec.
Ontonagon County Planning Commission

651

County of Houghton

COUNTY COURTHOUSE, HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN 49931

February 20, 1986

Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
U.S. 2 East
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Supervisor Zylinski:

The Houghton County Board of Commissioners wishes to respond to the Ottawa National Forest long-range planning process by submitting its preferences among the eight alternative plans which have been prepared. The Commission is responding with the recommendation of its Forestry Development Committee.

Because we consider recreation, tourism, wildlife and environmental quality important, we support a mix of management options which include consideration of each of these. However, we also regard the Ottawa as a major economic resource, as well, and therefore we urge adoption of Alternative 6, which emphasizes uneven hardwood management.

One of the types of economic development we are actively trying to promote is hardwood manufacturing, to utilize our abundant hardwood resource. We believe that by emphasizing uneven hardwood management on the Ottawa, this resource can be improved in both quality and attractiveness. Selective management on the Ottawa would also provide an example and increase market opportunity for other forest landowners of the county.

We also favor the minimum wilderness study area, increased reforestation, conifer release and road access under this plan. We would support a higher level of aspen management, as in Alternative 7, both for the products and for associated wildlife habitat.

We appreciate this opportunity to participate in the planning process for the Ottawa National Forest.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon Jukuri

Gordon Jukuri, Chairman
Houghton County Board of Commissioners

2-152 P1

Thomas Hiltunen
Supervisor
Laird Township
Houghton County
Route 1 Box 152
Pelkie, Michigan 49958
February 27, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, Michigan 49958

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

In considering the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan of the Ottawa National Forest, we are concerned about a few items.

-Wilderness designation
-Inaccessibility of the forest to the public
-Clear cutting of hardwood

The proposed Wilderness designation of the Sturgeon Gorge area is notable in that it recognizes a unique part of the Ottawa National Forest. However, the restrictions of its uses, the inaccessibility to the public and the size of the area designated is uncalled for. This particular part of the forest has coexisted with the public with no adverse results since man has come upon the scene. If the Forest Service wants to do the public a service in managing the Sturgeon Gorge, it would increase its accessibility to allow all segments of the population to enjoy it instead of restricting the accessibility in the discriminatory fashion that is proposed.

The Gorge area has been logged in the past and is still a beautiful, scenic part of the forest. Granted, a certain segment of the population is appalled when viewing a logging operation in progress because of the seemingly irreparable condition of the land. They fail to recognize how soon, with wise management, the forest returns to normal.

Also, there is a large area in the western part of the designated plot that seems to be included as an after thought. These 3000+ acres have a mature hardwood stand that does not warrant being ignored for its sale value. Its rough terrain should not in itself justify its inclusion with the Gorge acreage. There has to be dozens of similar type parcels in the forest that are being managed with harvesting in mind.

The Forest Service should continue to maintain the excellent network of existing roads in the Ottawa and to follow the present rate of new road construction. It is disturbing, however, to see many of the new and improved roads being blocked off with gates and ditches thus denying access to sightseers, hunters and fisherman by vehicle.

Clear cutting seems to be the most efficient way to handle aspen management. However, with the longer time it takes for hardwood to mature, it appears to be impractical to try this method. The Forest Service has managed its hardwood forests by select cutting in the past and has provided us with a beautiful stand of timber, adequate game habitat and has caused little disruption of the forest when harvesting does take place.

Thank you for considering the opinion of the Laird Township Board and in keeping the livlihood and recreational opportunities of the residents in mind.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Hiltunen

Thomas Hiltunen

Interior Township Board

Trout Creek, Michigan 49967

February 23, 1986

2685

Mr. Terry Read
Kenton Ranger Station
Kenton, Michigan 49943

Dear Terry,

After reviewing all the information presented by you and discussing at length the differant alternatives offered in the Proposed Land & Resource Management Plan for the Ottawa National Forest, we feel that Alternative #7 is the plan that is most suitable for our area. At our February meeting, a motion was made and carried for the township board to show support for Alternative #7.

We like the emphasis placed on economic development with a proper allowance for road construction. Timber production is too important in our area to allow any disruption of it. Likewise, Alternative #7 shows a good balance between timber and wildlife management and the use of motorized vehicles for recreational purposes.

We feel that Alternative #7 gives us the best balanced use of our natural resources and are very strongly in favor of it.

Sincerely,

Carol A. Harris

Carol A. Harris, Clerk

Charter Township of Ironwood
N10532 Lake Road
Ironwood Michigan 49938
Michigan's Year Round Vacationland
Gogebic County

SUPERVISOR
932 5800

CLERK & TREASURER
932 5801

2542
P1

March 3, 1986

Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
United States Department of
Agriculture
Ottawa National Forest
U.S. 2 East
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

The Charter Township of Ironwood wishes to respond to the Ottawa Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan as follows:

Our interests are stongly tied to the economic impact that the proposed changes would have on our area economy. We do not wish this to be construed as being selfish or not interested in the concerns of those groups that are strongly environmentally oriented. To the contrary, we acknowledge that a reasonable amount of our total forested areas have to be preserved for the benefit of future generations. However, we feel that adequate acreage has been set aside in our forest for that purpose and no additional acreage is needed.

In the area of the productions of saw timber and pulp wood, we would like to see both of these expanded to accomodate the predominant woods industries in our geographical location.

Our concerns relative to the need for roads and if some of these roads should be closed off, we strongly recommend the following: The roads are a necessary part of the successful operation of any forest producing area, large or small. First of all, it is a must when it comes to fire protection, an adequate road system will assure that the loss due to fire can be kept at a minimum. Secondly, once the roads are built in a forest, they are in place for an indefinite period if properly maintained. These roads also provide for the most economical harvesting of all forest products. I have not mentioned that these roads also provide access for a broad range of sporting and recreational activities for all of the public.

2452
pg

In closing, we feel that our position will take into consideration the needs and necessities of the broadest segment of our industry and public concerns and needs.

Sincerely,

CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF IRONWOOD BOARD

THOMAS CHRISTENSEN
Supervisor

ONTONAGON COUNTY CONTROLLER
COURTHOUSE, 725 GREENLAND ROAD
ONTONAGON, MICHIGAN 49953
THOMAS J. MANNINEN, CONTROLLER

February 27, 1986

JUDITH D ROEHM DEPT ASST
STEPHANIE J HILL, SECRETARY

TELEPHONE
(906) 884-2953

2480 p1

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S 2
Ironwood, Michigan 49953

RE: ONTONAGON COUNTY'S INPUT ON THE PROPOSED OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST'S LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN. SUPPORTS ALTERNATIVE 7 WITH EXCEPTIONS

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

The Ontonagon County Board conditionally supports Alternative 7 as the Ottawa National Forest Management Plan that could be most flexibly managed to support the area's logging, timber and tourism economy. It is imperative for the area's economic stability and future growth that the Ottawa National Forest be managed to maintain/create the most permanent jobs The Ottawa National Forest must continue supporting the logging and timber industry with an uninterrupted supply of competitively-priced raw materials and assuring the future availability of these raw materials to meet the demands of the marketplace.

Within this priority framework of Ottawa National Forest resource use as an area wide economic development tool, the Ontonagon County Board strongly urges implementation of the following Exceptions To Alternative 7:

1.) NO DESIGNATION OF ANY NEW WILDERNESS ACREAGE WITHIN THE OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST. Designating an additional 50,344 acres as wilderness is unneeded in light of the existence of 200,000 + wilderness acres already existing in the Upper Peninsula (Porcupine Mountains and Seney Woods)

2) FLEXIBLY MANAGE THE OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCT SUPPLY TO CONTINUE TO MEET THE NEEDS/DEMANDS OF INDUSTRY NOW AND IN THE FUTURE. Increase uneven-aged northern hardwood timber management production in a motorized recreation environment

3.) MAINTAIN/BUILD ADEQUATE ROADS (MINIMUM 34 MILES/YR. NEW ROADS) FOR ACCESS TO TIMBER FOR FUTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROWTH INCLUDING LOCAL TOURISM AND LOCAL RECREATION POTENTIAL. Redefine "non-motorized" areas to allow snowmobiles and ATV's on designated snowmobile trails/roads.

4.) OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST'S MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS ON UNEVEN-AGED HARDWOOD PRODUCTION OF HIGHER VALUED HARDWOOD SAW-TIMBER AND CONIFER PRODUCTS AS WELL AS INCREASING BOTH ASPEN AND SOFT WOOD PULP PRODUCTION IS CRITICAL TO THE AREA'S ECONOMIC VIABILITY

5.) THE ONTONAGON COUNTY BOARD CONCURS WITH AND STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE ONTONAGON COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION'S COMMENTS IN THEIR FEBRUARY 20, 1986 LETTER.

2482 p2

Finally, on behalf of the Ontonagon County Board of Commissioners, thank you for this valued opportunity to contribute to shaping the Ottawa National Forest's future directions. We are greatful to you and your entire Ottawa National Forest staff of professionals for always timely, accurate and professional responses to our local concerns and questions.

The awsome task of public national resource management is illustrated by this review process. Naturally juxtaposed interest groups compete for greater resource control: Environmental and economic development; active "motorized" recreationists, road access and wilderness; multiple use, vegetative and wild life habitat. Alternative seven (7), with the noted exceptions, is an acceptable compromise position for the Ontonagon County Board. Although alternative seven ranks only the third highest (PNV) in present net value, with these noted exceptions, it would provide the "highest net public benefits" for the Ontonagon County area. We appreciate your efforts and look forward to working with you in the future on projects/proposals vital to our area and the Ottawa National Forest.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Manninen
Ontonagon County Controller

TJM/sjh

CITY OF IRONWOOD

MICHIGAN

49938

2-16

ACTION TAKEN BY THE IRONWOOD CITY COMMISSION REGARDING THE PROPOSED LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST

At the regular meeting of the Ironwood City Commission, held on February 24, 1986, the City Commission reviewed the Ottawa National Forest's Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan. The Plan was presented by Ottawa National Forest staff members

The Land and Resource Management Plan was endorsed by the City Commission as being the forest management alternative best providing a balanced approach to the varied resource demands placed on the Ottawa National Forest. These demands include timber management and utilization, game and nongame wildlife management, water and fisheries management, recreation, and maintaining varied forest habitat types. However, the City Commission did qualify its endorsement of the plan with the following recommendations.

> The Ottawa National Forest timber management and utilization goals should provide timber harvest opportunities for a variety of wood products; these wood products include sawtimber, pulpwood, and wood fiber. Further, the level of timber harvests should be balanced against regional demand for wood products.
>
> The Land and Resource Management Plan should be flexible enough to accomodate changes in wood product and/or recreation demand. Use of the Ottawa National Forest's resources is essential to future wood industry and/or tourism development.
>
> Recreation opportunites on the Ottawa National Forest should be geared to further boost the range's tourism industry. These recreation opportunities include, but are not limited to, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, boating, and sight-seeing.

Anita E. Zak
City Clerk

2250

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

RE: Comment on Ottawa National Forest Management Plan

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

Consistent with the position taken by the Ontonagon County Economic Development Board of Directors, I too favor Alternative Plan 7, but I do not want you to have any areas designated for wilderness, which effectively would eliminate all reasonable use of the land, nor do I want you to completely eliminate all motorized travel, including all terrain vehicles and snowmobiles, from existing Forest Service roads. I also agree that uneven-aged hardwood timber production as well as management for increased aspen production, and softwood pulp, should be emphasized so that the forest is managed to look nice and also facilitate future sawmills, chipboard plants and other such employers in the area.

Thank you for your attention.

Signed: ANDREW LOCKHART
Address: Ontonagon Township Clerk
311 North Stael Street
Ontonagon, Michigan 49953

Date: 26 FEB 1986

Baraga County Clerk
Courthouse
L'Anse, Michigan 49946

2004

FEBRUARY 24, 1986

Bernard J Lambert
County Clerk
Telephone 906 524 6111

Elizabeth M Makela
Deputy
Darlene M Smith
Deputy
Doris M Moran
Deputy

MR. JOSEPH ZYLINSKI
FOREST SUPERVISOR
OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST
EAST U.S. 2
IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN 49938

DEAR MR. ZYLINSKI:

AGAIN, THE BARAGA COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS REPEATS ITS STAND AGAINST NAMING PARTS OF THE OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST AS WILDERNESS AREAS. THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO REASON WHY A CHANGE IS NEEDED!

THERE HAS BEEN WISE MANAGEMENT OF THE OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST FOR FIFTY YEARS. WE URGE YOU TO DO EVERYTHING YOU CAN TO KEEP TRADITIONAL VALUES ALIVE. THE IMPACT OF NAMING PARTS OF THE OTTAWA AS WILDERNESS COULD BE DISASTROUS TO SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES.

SINCERELY,

BERNARD J. LAMBERT
BARAGA COUNTY CLERK

BJL/EM

1279

U.S F.S. R-9
RECEIVED
FEB 24 1986
OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST
IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

RE: *Comment on Ottawa National Forest Management Plan*

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

Consistent with the position taken by the Ontonagon County Economic Development Board of Directors, I too favor Alternative Plan 7, but I do not want you to have any areas designated for wilderness, which effectively would eliminate all reasonable use of the land, nor do I want you to completely eliminate all motorized travel, including all terrain vehicles and snowmobiles, from existing Forest Service roads. I also agree that uneven-aged hardwood timber production as well as management for increased aspen production, and softwood pulp, should be emphasized so that the forest is managed to look nice and also facilitate future sawmills, chipboard plants and other such employers in the area.

Thank you for your attention.

Signed: Louis Bachman Supervisor
Address: 301 Elm
Bergland MI 49910
Date: 2-21-86

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, Michigan 49938

RE: Comment on Ottawa National Forest Management Plan

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

Consistent with the position take by the Ontonagon County Economic Development Board of Directors, we too favor Alternative Plan 7, but we do not want you to have any areas designated for wilderness, which effectively would eliminate all reasonable use of the land, nor do we want you to completely eliminate all motorized travel, including all terrain vehicles and snowmobiles, from existing Forest Service roads. We also agree that uneven-aged hardwood timber production as well as management for increased aspen production, and softwood pulp, should be emphasized so that the forest is managed to look nice and also facilitate future sawmill, chipboard plants and other such employers in the area.

Thank you for your attention.

Signed: Rocky Belanger, Supervisor
Eileen M. Nikkila, Clerk

Address: P.O. Box 267
Ewen, Michigan

Date: February 21, 1986

VILLAGE OF ONTONAGON
315 QUARTZ STREET
ONTONAGON, MICHIGAN 49953

PHONE 906—884-2095

February 24, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East US-2
Ironwood, MI 49938

RE: Village of Ontonagon, Comments on the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan, Ottawa National Forest.

Dear Mr. Zylinski;

We, the elected representatives of the Village of Ontonagon, have reviewed the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan for the Ottawa National Forest.

The people of Ontonagon have had close ties to the Ottawa National Forest since it was established during the 1930's. The forests, streams, and lakes of the forest provide access for leisure pursuits. People use the Ottawa National Forest for hunting, camping, fishing, hiking and utilize the roads and travel system developed to reach those opportunities that are considered assets to the lifestyle of local residents and offer an attraction to area visitors that have a major impact on our growing tourism business.

Equally important to the community is the economic benefit that is derived from the Ottawa National Forest. The timber of the Ottawa National Forest is a primary source of supply for the local and regional wood users. The economic importance of this timber cannot be underestimated. The community supports several forest industries which draw their major timber supply from the forest, creating a major source of jobs for Ontonagon. Also, it is believed by local economic development experts that future economic expansion in Ontonagon will be in the forest related products area and a primary source of timber must be maintained and available.

The recreational and economic importance of the Ottawa National Forest is immense to Ontonagon. Therefore, the Village Council formally favors Alternative Plan 7, but with the following significant exceptions:

1. - Eliminate from Plan 7 and any other alternative plan the designation of any areas in which all motorized vehicles would be prohibited.

2. - Eliminate any plan or proposal for any wilderness designation in the Ottawa National Forest, or elsewhere in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

3. - Alternative 7 should be modified to significantly increase unevenaged hardwood timber production.

Finally, it is important that the Forest Service continue investments for roads, reforestation, and timber stand improvements so that the forest will continue to provide timber for years to come.

Sincerely,

Kurt Giesau
KURT GIESAU, VILLAGE PRESIDENT

James Klein
JAMES KLEIN, VILLAGE TRUSTEE

Joan Crandall
JOAN CRANDALL, VILLAGE CLERK

KAREN POLAKOWSKI, VILLAGE TRUSTEE

James Peterson
JAMES PETERSON, VILLAGE TRUSTEE

Clifford Guilbault
CLIFFORD GUILBAULT, VILLAGE TRUSTEE

Dorothy LeMoine
DOROTHY LeMOINE, VILLAGE TREASURER

GDA;kw

AREA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Courthouse Annex
L'Anse, Michigan 49946

1260

February 20, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

Our Area Development Committee generally supports the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan of the Ottawa National Forest. However, we have the following comments regarding the draft plan.

The plan places too much emphasis on clear-cut, even aged management of the Ottawa's Northern Hardwoods Forest Resource. Selective management of Northern Hardwoods has resulted in the improvement of the quality of these forests in the last fifty years, and frankly, we would like to see this trend continue.

We already have sufficient wilderness lands designated in the Upper Peninsula and oppose additional lands being so designated.

As taxpayers, we have made large investments in improved forest roads in the Ottawa National Forest. The Forest Service should continue to maintain these roads to benefit public access and use of the forest.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Nancy Reed
PO Box 191
Sawdust Acres
L'Anse, Mich
49946

AREA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Courthouse Annex
L'Anse, Michigan 49946

1587

February 20, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

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Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

James Krenek

AREA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Courthouse Annex
L'Anse, Michigan 49946

1971

February 20, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

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Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

AREA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Courthouse Annex
L'Anse, Michigan 49946

February 20, 1986

2366

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

Our Area Development Committee generally supports the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan of the Ottawa National Forest. However, we have the following comments regarding the draft plan.

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Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

George Hamilton

AREA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Courthouse Annex
L'Anse, Michigan 49946

February 20, 1986

2361

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

Our Area Development Committee generally supports the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan of the Ottawa National Forest. However, we have the following comments regarding the draft plan.

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Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

James W. Mayo

AREA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Courthouse Annex
L'Anse, Michigan 49946

February 20, 1986

2368

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

Our Area Development Committee generally supports the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan of the Ottawa National Forest. However, we have the following comments regarding the draft plan.

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Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

James Holm
Box 161
Baraga Mi 49908

2574 p1

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT REVIEW
175 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604

ER 85/1682

February 28, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Supervisor, Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, Michigan 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

The Department of the Interior has received and reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan (Plan) for the Ottawa National Forest of Michigan. We would like to offer the following comments for your consideration.

The forest management documents (DEIS and Plan) that eventually will be adopted for this Forest will help guide management decisions for many years to come. Thus, a full disclosure of potential impacts is extremely important in these draft documents. In our view, the DEIS and the Plan, in their present form, do not sufficiently address several key areas where the Department has a significant interest. We therefore recommend that these documents be revised and/or rewritten to reflect the following areas of concern:

General Concerns

Fish and Wildlife

The Proposed Plan includes several changes in management direction that will be valuable for fish and wildlife resources: additional lands managed under Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized designation will enhance sensitive wildlife species; reduced chemical use and reduced stand conversion to red pine will benefit numerous fish and wildlife species. However, we have several concerns with other areas of the proposed Plan and DEIS.

The analysis used to identify species for the Regional Forester's "sensitive species program" and to select management indicator species is not clear. What management activities were included in the analysis?

For instance, fisheries enhancement activities at certain lakes may produce human use conflicts with fish-eating birds, such as loons, osprey, and eagles. A comparison of lakes proposed for fisheries enhancement activities should be made with lakes known to be used by loons, osprey and eagles. The final documents should indicate whether such conflicts may occur. With respect to management indicator species, there are no indicators for old growth conditions. We suggest that the pileated woodpecker or barred owl be considered.

With the proposed forestwide reduction in aspen acreage, it will be important to properly plan aspen management activities for deer and grouse within the identified Wildlife Opportunity Areas. Although many acres of thermal cover have been identified on the Forest, we note that plans are being made to reduce the rotation age of the most important component of this cover (lowland conifers). Also, many areas of potential thermal cover are distant from proposed aspen management areas, rendering them less available for use by wintering deer. We suggest that planning for management activities in Wildlife Opportunity Areas include habitat analysis methodology such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Habitat Evaluation Procedures (HEP) to assure that all life requirements included juxtaposition of habitat types are met for these species.

We suggest that the Standards and Guidelines for Minerals (Plan IV-43) include provisions to control the timing of nonsurface disturbing exploration (by permits or other means) in order to prevent disturbance of sensitive wildlife species during critical breeding periods. The Standards and Guidelines for most Management Prescription Areas permit surface disturbing mineral exploration activities in most areas. Is there another document that indicates which areas have "no surface occupancy" restrictions? We recommend that certain sensitive wildlife breeding areas and wetlands be included in these restrictions.

The discussions of future road densities in the Plan and DEIS are inconsistent. In the Management Area Direction section of the Plan, different prescribed average road densities are indicated under the "Desired Future Condition of the Land" and "7700 Transportation Systems" subheadings for Management Prescriptions 1.1, 3.1, 3.2 and 4.2. In addition, several conflicting numbers are presented to indicate the acreage of potential gray wolf habitat with road densities of less than 1 mile per square mile (Plan IV-36; DEIS xxiii, II-110,IV-57).

The documents are unclear concerning the definition of "unsuitable lands." The alternatives show significantly different acreages of unsuitable lands which indicates the term includes more than physical unsuitability. Please define more clearly.

3 2514 p3

We would appreciate further clarification of the demand analysis for hunting and fishing. What is the basis for the conclusion of significant reductions in waterfowl hunting? For clarity, it would be useful to include tables of both supply and demand, in equivalent units, for wildlife-based and dispersed recreation activities (similar to those for timber and fishing recreation). In addition, a summary table of major components for each Management Prescription would be useful.

Minerals

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) describes and evaluates eight alternatives for managing the land and resources of the Ottawa National Forest. Alternative seven, the preferred alternate, served as the basis for the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan (PLRMP).

In general, the discussion of mineral resources and mining activity in the DEIS is adequate. Sections describing minerals data, however, are brief and scattered throughout the document. For example, the important role iron and copper mining played in settling the land within and adjacent to what is now the Ottawa National Forest is discussed in the Social Environment section (DEIS, pp. III-42-43). Similarly, the Economic Environment section (DEIS, p. III-39) briefly describes historic and possible future impacts of mining.

The minerals section of the DEIS (p. III-3-4) could be enhanced by additional discussion of past iron and copper mining activity within the Forest and by maps showing areas favorable for mineral resources. Such maps should indicate active and inactive mining operations, petroleum wells, federally owned minerals, and mineral leases. Also, an increased interest in oil and gas, nickel, copper, diamond, and silver exploration is only briefly mentioned (DEIS, p. III-3). This section would be more complete if areas being explored for such resources were delineated on a map and a discussion of related activity were included in subsequent versions of the documents.

The DEIS indicates (p. III-39) that the White Pine Copper Mine might begin operations in the future. We understand that the mine began operations in November 1985. Subsequent versions of the documents should describe possible conflicts, if any, between mining operations and the Proposed Forest Management Plans.

Information provided in the USDA-Forest Service "Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan," "Draft Environmental Impact Statement," and Appendix Volume reflects an overall "positiveness" toward the development of mineral resources. Unfortunately, there is a lack of concise discussions of several subjects which are essential to reliable management of federally owned mineral resources. Thorough discussions of the Federal mineral estate, mineral resource potential and Federal leasing procedures are requisite to this end. Additionally, review of the minerals information is very cumbersome and time consuming as the discussion of the various mineral related topics are dispersed throughout the three volumes.

In order to provide for the responsible, long-range planning of Federal mineral estate several things are required. Initially, we must be able to view the distribution of Federal Mineral Ownership (FMO) on a forestwide basis (i.e., a map). Key information to include is a breakdown of the types of ownership such as "all minerals," "oil and gas only," or undivided partial interests (e.g., 75% of all minerals), etc. This data should also be compiled into a tabular format so that quantity of acreage involved per county is known. Mineral rights reverting to Federal ownership at some future date can significantly change the picture of the Federal mineral estate and should be carefully identified and considered in the Plan. A tabular record denoting the quantity, type, location, and date of reversion should be included in the analysis of FMO. These lands should also be included on the FMO map and noted as reverting mineral rights.

Data relating to the distribution of the Federal mineral estate must be viewed in conjunction with a forestwide map of the mineral resource potential. Together, this information will provide the reader/planner with a reasonably accurate idea of which lands are most promising for minerals development. This information can be transposed into tabular form, listing the quantity of FMO (acres) valuable for specific commodities and their relative potential (potential leasing area, speculative area, or no mineral area) for development. The mineral potential map should be accompanied by text that explains the nature of mineral occurrence by commodity and their limits, a clear definition of the relative mineral values used, and likelihood for mineral occurrence. Further, a brief discussion of the economic factors which control development should be included.

Availability of lands for exploration and development are described in the "Management Area Prescriptions" defined in chapter IV of the Proposed Plan. A map of the Forest shows the various management areas and each area is assigned a prescription number. As such, the areas unavailable for Federal leasing are clearly defined. However, it would be useful to mention minerals availability to leasing in the definitions of Management Area Prescriptions that appear in the map legend.

Several area prescriptions that are open to surface disturbing exploration prohibit additional road construction except for specified uses. As stated, access to a lease site for minerals development is not allowed. This point needs clarification.

Lastly, the Plan has no discussion and/or illustration of the Federal leasing and development processes, and permitting procedures. The roles of the Forest Service, and Bureau should be clearly defined. A statement explaining the relationship between the contents of this document and the leasing procedure will be valuable to those who are unfamiliar.

5 2-5-14 p5

Hydrology

The DEIS indicates that groundwater is incorporated in the concept of water yield used for the Ottawa National Forest. The National Atlas (Sheet 123) shows that significant aquifers underlie the Forest. The statement should address the occurrence, quality, and use of groundwater on the Forest; and the list of monitoring programs should include the frequency and type of periodic tests to be made to ensure the potability of drinking water made available to the public and staff.

The proposed creation of additional roadless areas may impact U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) access to the stream gage (No. 04033000) operated by the USGS on the Middle Branch Ontonagon River. The gage is located on the right bank 25 feet downstream from Forest Service Road 172. The Department suggests consultation with the District Chief, Water Resources Division, USGS, 6520 Mercantile Way, Lansing, Michigan 48910.

Specific Comments

The following comments deal with specific points and items in the DEIS and the Plan:

Fish and Wildlife

Plan III-8	Research Needs. A reduction in the rotation age of lowland conifers is planned. Due to existing problems in regeneration of white cedar, we recommend that research be conducted to improve the probability of successful regeneration.
Plan IV-7	Figure 4.1. "Wildlife Opportunity Areas." Does this refer only to opportunities for deer and grouse management or to other wildlife species?
Plan IV-14	Table 4.2. The acres assigned to Management Prescriptions 4.2 and 9.2 do not match those listed on pages IV-40 and IV-195.
Plan IV-19	Table 4.7. The miles of anticipated local road construction listed in this table do not match the plans listed in Appendix E.
Plan IV-47	Land Ownership. We request that priority be given to land purchase of essential, as well as critical, habitat for endangered species. The term "critical habitat" has a specific legal meaning within the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. It requires formal designation, through various legal procedures, by the Secretary of the Interior. No "critical habitat" has yet been designated within or near the Ottawa National Forest. However, there is very important habitat for endangered or threatened species in the area. Therefore, we request that different terms be used in this section.

6 25 14 pg

Plan IV-79	Old growth management. What is the basis of the definition of old growth as 1 1/2 to 2 times the normal rotation age?
DEIS XXIII	There is a discrepancy between the percentage of wetlands on the Forest shown on this page and page III-2.
DEIS III-33	The guidelines for gray wolf habitat management will *soon be superceded by a new interagency policy* prepared by the USFWS, the U.S. Forest Service and wildlife agencies in the Great Lakes States. This section, and others, should be updated upon release of the new policy.
DEIS IV-78.	The definition of essential habitat for breeding bald eagles should be changed to eliminate the time limitations for nest activity. A reduction in management restrictions may be allowed for nests with *no recent activity, but the area is still essential* habitat.

The proposed Plan and DEIS present a comprehensive analysis of the Forest's situation and alternative proposals for the future. Although we do not object to the Preferred Alternative, we suggest several changes to improve the Plan for fish and wildlife.

Minerals

DEIS

- We acknowledge that the mineral potential of the Forest is very problematical, and because of the minority Federal mineral rights ownership it is likely that "the Federal mineral estate will propably be of little importance to the overall supply of minerals coming from the Forest." Regardless, we find the description of the present minerals environment woefully inadequate - actually nonexistent (DEIS, page III-3) and unacceptable. We recommend an addition to the Final Environmental Impact Statement of either a map or text so that the reader can relate the Federal mineral ownership to areas of known and/or potential mineralization.

Proposed L&RMP

- We note that the Forest's minerals management proposal is to defer decisions until specific actions are presented and resolve any difficulties on a case-by-case basis (page IV-11). Given that decision, we believe one of two options is needed since management area prescriptions are being adopted without consideration for mineral resource management implications: (1) clarification to the statement on page IV-11 that the ad hoc decision analysis process could result in modifications to appropriate management area boundaries and/or prescriptions as best meets the public interest, or (2) another goal statement should be added that all lands will be available for exploration and development except for those withdrawn by an Act(s) of Congress.

2574
P1

- We object to the standard and guideline that all Forest Service lands will be available for nonsurface-disturbing exploration (page IV-43). This is misleading in that, legally speaking, withdrawn lands are not open for any mineral entry. If the Forest Service wishes to allow geologic studies/ surveys under their general land use regulations, they should so state.

- As in other reviews, we question the Forest Service's use of the term "minerals of compelling domestic significance" in the L&RMP's management areas' 2800 Minerals and Geology Standards and Guidelines. Contrary to the statements in the Proposed Plan we are not aware that this is a term defined and/or used by the Department of the Interior. We recommend that the Forest Service either specify who defines this term and what criteria are used, or rewrite the subject statement.

Recreation

Wild and Scenic Inventory Rivers Evaluation - Appendix D of the Draft Environmental Statement

References to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service's (HCRS) Nationwide Rivers Inventory of 1978 and 1981 should be updated. The HCRS has been abolished, and the National Park Service (NPS) published the final Nationwide Rivers Inventory in January 1982.

The final paragraph of page D-6, which discusses Category I and II Classifications, should be eliminated. Other references to HCRS Category I and Category II rivers should also be deleted.

The third sentence in the first paragraph of page D-3 which refers to 26 rivers and river segments should be corrected to refer to 68 rivers and river segments.

The section Individual River Evaluations, starting on page D-6, should state the outstandingly remarkable values for which these rivers were listed in the 1982 inventory and their lengths in miles which were listed in the inventory.

The NPS 1982 Nationwide Rivers Inventory listed the following rivers which are identified in Appendix D:

Page D-8: 33 miles of the Black River, from its mouth to the Black River Dam, for its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, and geologic values;

Page D-10: 44 miles of the Brule River, from the backwaters of Brule Island Dam to Brule Lake, for its outstandingly remarkable recreation and fish values;

25'14 p8

Page D-12: 25 miles of the Ontonagon River, from the south to the confluence with the East and Middle Branches, for its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, geologic, and fish values;

Page D-15: 51 miles of the Ontonagon River-East Branch, from the confluence with the river's main stem to its source, for its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, and fish values;

Page D-18: 58 miles of the Ontonagon River-Middle Branch, from the confluence with the river's East Branch to its source, for its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, and fish values;

Page D-20: 60 miles of the Ontonagon River-South and Cisco Branches, from their confluence with the river's West Branch to Cisco Lake, for its outstandingly remarkable scenic and recreation values;

Page D-23: 27 miles of the Ontonagon River-West Branch, from the Victoria Reservoir Spillway to SR 28 east of Bergland, for its outstandingly remarkable scenic and recreation values;

Page D-25: 32 miles of the Paint River, including the North Branch, from the backwaters of Crystal Falls Reservoir to Mallard Lake, for its outstandingly remarkable recreation and fish values;

Page D-27: 28 miles of the Paint River-South Branch, from the confluence with the river's North Branch to Paint River Springs, for its outstandingly remarkable recreation and fish values;

Page D-29: 37 miles of the Presque Isle River, from the mouth at Lake Superior to the confluence with the river's West and South Branches, for its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, and geologic values;

Page D-32: 25 miles of the Presque Isle River-East Branch, from the confluence with the Presque Isle River to Presque Isle Springs, for its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, and fish values;

Page D-34: 12 miles of the Presque Isle River-South Branch, from the confluence with the river's main stem to Presque Isle Lake, for its outstandingly remarkable scenic and fish values;

Page D-36: 15 miles of the Presque Isle River-West Branch, from the confluence with the river's main stem to Chancey Lake, for its outstandingly remarkable scenic and fish values;

Page D-39: 98 miles of the Sturgeon River, from the mouth at Portage Lake to its source (excluding Pickett Lake), for its outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, and geologic values;

2-14-89

9

Page D-41: 28 miles of the Yellow Hog River, from Lake Independence to Bull Dog Lake, for its outstandingly remarkable scenic and fish values;

The first sentence on page D-20 describes the confluence of the Ontonagon River's South and West Branches as being 5 miles south of the town of Ewen. The correct location is 5 miles north of the town of Ewen.

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on these documents. We hope our comments and suggestions are helpful in developing your final draft.

Sincerely,

Sheila M. Huff
Regional Environmental Officer

RRWL

U.S F.S. R-9 RECEIVED FEB 24 1986 RECREATION WILDLIFE

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Federal Building, Fort Snelling
Twin Cities Minnesota 55111

IN REPLY REFER TO
AF/SE

3-86-F-MI-2-ELFO

FEB 20 1986

Mr. Larry Henson
Regional Forester
Eastern Region
U.S. Forest Service
310 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Dear Mr. Henson:

This responds to your November 21, 1985 letter requesting formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, on the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan (Plan) for the Ottawa National Forest in Michigan (Forest).

No informal consultation was conducted on this matter, however, local coordination has occurred between representatives of the Forest and USFWS personnel of our East Lansing, Michigan field office throughout the formal consultation period.

The USFWS has reviewed the biological evaluation and supporting documentation in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the proposed Plan, and additional information supplied by the Forest. The following species are included in our consultation:

Peregrine falcon	Falco peregrinus	Endangered
Bald eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Threatened
Gray wolf	Canis lupus	Endangered

Each of these species is considered in detail in the following discussion.

Peregrine falcon

This species occurs as an occasional migrant in the Ottawa National Forest. There is no evidence of historic nesting on the Forest, though the possibility exists since suitable sites are available. There is no designated critical habitat for this species within the Forest.

All laboratory and field evidence points to the cumulative effects of chlorinated pesticides and their breakdown products in prey items as the cause of the decline in peregrine populations. As food chain pesticides are reduced in the environment, recovery efforts are directed toward reestablishing wild breeding populations in appropriate habitat.

There are no plans to reintroduce the peregrine falcon for nesting in the Forest in the near future. However, the Standards and Guidelines within the Ottawa Plan indicate that the Forest will cooperate in any future efforts to reestablish the peregrine falcon in the Forest. Therefore, it is my biological opinion that the activities proposed in the Plan are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of this species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

In addition to preventing jeopardy to the continued existence of a species, Section 7 of the Act also directs agencies to promote the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Although there are no immediate plans to reintroduce the peregrine falcon within the Forest, long-term plans for reintroduction in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are being considered.

Several surveys of potential peregrine falcon nest sites in Michigan have identified the Trap Hills area of the Forest as particularly suitable for a hacking program, and potentially attractive for peregrine falcons dispersing from other release sites in the area. Since potential nesting areas that are located near a source of uncontaminated prey are rare in Michigan, it is important that this site be protected for future use. According to the Plan, the Trap Hills area falls within two Management Prescriptions - 3.2 and 6.1. The proposed timber harvest management methods are not likely to affect the area's ability to support peregrine falcons. However, road access or new recreation development near the site could cause some human conflict problems. Road restrictions under Management Prescription 6.1 (closed to the public due to semi-primitive non-motorized designation) will prevent most conflicts. However, special restrictions on road building or closures of roads may be needed in the 3.2 Management Prescription area near Trap Hills. Therefore, in order to promote the conservation of this species, we recommend that the area surrounding Trap Hills receive a special management designation on operational forest management maps (or overlays) which will alert forest managers and planners to the area's status. All proposed road or trail building, or other management activities in the area, should be reviewed by the USFWS as part of consultation procedures prior to implementation.

Bald Eagle

In Michigan, the breeding range of the bald eagle includes the forested Upper Peninsula and northern Lower Peninsula. Between 1975 and 1984, there was an average of 31 active bald eagle nests producing an average of 33 fledglings per year in or within one mile of the Ottawa National Forest boundary. In 1984, 29 active nests produced only 22 fledglings. There is no designated critical habitat in the Forest for this species at this time.

Nesting bald eagles are usually associated with open water, since fish supply a major portion of their diet. In the western Upper Peninsula, most nests are within one mile of large lakes or rivers. Nests are at or near the top of super-canopy or canopy trees that can provide a clear flight path to the water and an open view of the area. In the western Upper Peninsula, white pine and yellow birch trees are preferred, though red pine, maple, poplar and aspen may also be used. Generally, several nest sites which are used in different years occur within one breeding territory. Large overmature trees near nesting and feeding areas are used for roost and perch sites.

Population declines have been attributed to loss of habitat, human disturbance, and contamination of the prey base. Contamination of the fish in Lakes Michigan and Huron has been postulated to be the cause of nest failures and/or abandonment of virtually all Michigan nests which border these lakes. Similar concerns have been raised for nesting territories along Lake Superior. Causes of the recent decline in nest productivity at inland sites in the western Upper Peninsula have not been identified.

The Plan includes Standards and Guidelines to protect bald eagle nesting habitat and to prevent disturbance during critical breeding periods. The Plan also directs that territory management plans be prepared when any activity is planned within one-half mile of an eagle nest. For these reasons, it is my biological opinion that the activities proposed in the Plan and the biological evaluation are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of this species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

The Plan includes a long-term goal of 66 nesting territories in the Forest of 125 acres per breeding area. However, a larger area will be required to accommodate alternate nests and feeding areas within a given territory. The Northern States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan generally recommends that a minimum of 640 acres be considered essential habitat for a nesting territory. To meet the Forest's goal and to promote the conservation of this species we recommend the following: that management plans for all existing territories, to include alternate nests, roosting and feeding areas, be prepared and formally approved prior to implementation of the Plan, rather than after activities are proposed within a breeding area; that a comparison be made between lakes proposed for increased fisheries enhancement and lakes used by bald eagles to prevent use conflicts from arising; that the Forest review productivity records for existing territories, work with this agency and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources to determine the causes of recurring nest failures, and take appropriate action to eliminate the causes of those nest failures; that Forest lands which can accommodate additional breeding territories be identified during the management area-level planning process and that territory management plans be developed for these areas, that the Forest coordinate with adjacent land management agencies to develop an area-wide bald eagle management plan, with special emphasis on those territories which extend beyond the Forest's boundaries.

Gray Wolf

In Michigan, wolves have been reported throughout the Upper Peninsula, including areas within and near the Forest. Sitings are rare and fewer than six to ten wolves are believed to occur in the entire Upper Peninsula outside Isle Royale National Park. These wolves are believed to be single individuals and no evidence of pack formation or breeding has been identified in Michigan. However, a breeding pair has been reported in Wisconsin about 60 miles south of Ironwood, Michigan. There is no designated critical habitat for this species on the Forest at this time.

Home range for a wolf pack may vary from 40 to more than 120 square miles, and packs may include between 2 and 12 animals. Historical bounty trapping and hunting, illegal killing, decline in the prey base and other human-induced

pressures contributed to the decline of the wolf population. For these reasons, protective measures now being proposed for this species include: (1) reducing the likelihood of interactions between the wolf and man by limiting access through road closures, and (2) assuring the existence of an adequate prey base through habitat manipulation. Recent studies have indicated that wolves require remote habitat with road densities of less than one mile per square mile, including local, collector and arterial roads, with all motorized vehicles, including ORV's, limited to these roads.

Due to the rarity of wolf sitings, no population estimates are available for the Forest, but there is no evidence of a breeding population within the Forest boundaries. For this reason, it is my biological opinion that the proposed Plan is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of this species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

The Plan includes a long-term goal of at least four wolf packs. Due to the proximity of a breeding pair in Wisconsin, wolves may disperse and establish territories in the Ottawa National Forest, if appropriate habitat is available. The Plan sets aside approximately 35,000 acres of roadless habitat for wilderness study. An additional 15,000 roadless acres, with existing ORV use, are proposed for wilderness designation. Approximately 49,000 roadless acres are set aside as one-half mile wide linear corridors along rivers proposed for Wild and Scenic River studies. Areas in Management Prescription 6.1 with semi-primitive non-motorized designation (34,300 acres) are proposed to have an average road density of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 miles per square mile, but winter-use-only roads will be emphasized, and the roads will be closed to public use. An additional 45,000 acres are proposed to have similar road densities, but roads will be open to ORV's under the semi-primitive motorized designation (Management Prescription 6.2). The Preferred Alternative includes the second highest number of total road and summer road miles of all alternatives considered in the DEIS.

Since the wolf requires remote habitat with densities of roads used by all motorized vehicles (including ORV's) of less than one mile per square mile, and since narrow linear corridors cannot provide that degree of remoteness, the amount of appropriate habitat identified in the Plan totals approximately 69,300 acres (proposed wilderness and semi-primitive non-motorized areas with no ORV use). Since territories are at least 25,000 acres in size, additional low road density areas will be needed to support four wolf packs. In addition, each of these areas must be large enough to support a pack; smaller areas separated by great distances would not be appropriate.

Therefore, in order to meet your goals and to promote the conservation of this species, we recommend that you identify large, contiguous blocks of appropriate habitat for the gray wolf prior to implementing other management plans and assure that future management activities in these areas do not preclude future use by this species; and that habitat manipulation to maintain or improve the prey base occurs within or near these identified areas. In addition, interagency guidelines for gray wolf recovery are presently being developed by the U.S. Forest Service, the USFWS and the wildlife agencies of the Great Lakes states. The guidelines will likely include a specific acreage needed to support a wolf pack. Although the guidelines have not yet been finalized, the acreage required may range up to 64,000 acres to support one wolf pack. Therefore, we recommend that the Ottawa National Forest implement these recovery guidelines when they become available.

Summary

Based on our review of the Biological Evaluation, the draft Land and Resource Management Plan and the draft EIS, it is my biological opinion that the activities proposed in the draft Plan are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. Recommendations are provided to promote the conservation of listed species. One recommendation common to all species is to identify all potential habitat prior to implementing timber, recreation and other management actions. As one possible method to prevent future management conflicts, we suggest that existing and potential habitat management areas for endangered or threatened species be included on an "administratively confidential" overlay to any management implementation maps prepared for each Management Area. This should reduce the potential for planning conflicts.

The U.S. Forest Service has a continuing responsibility to review its actions in light of Section 7 and to reinitiate this consultation if new information becomes available which indicates that the proposed Plan may affect listed species, if critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the Plan, or if a new species is listed that may be affected by the Plan.

We appreciate the U.S. Forest Service's cooperation through the Section 7 process. Please advise if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Harvey K. Nelson
Regional Director

3062

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5
230 SOUTH DEARBORN ST
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF

NEPA-DE-AFS-F65016-MI

MAR 17 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
U.S. 2 East
Ironwood, Michigan 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

In accordance with our responsibilities under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Region V Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) prepared by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) for the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan (the Plan) for the Ottawa National Forest (the Forest). The Forest encompasses parts of six counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan Baraga, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Marquette, and Ontonagan.

Eight alternatives were developed and assessed for managing the land and resources of the Forest. These alternatives respond to both public issues and management concerns, and provide for different levels of goods, services, and uses. The alternatives are

Alternative 1 - Maximization of present value

Alternative 2 - Continuation of current management direction

Alternative 3 - Emphasis on wildlife habitat, especially for deer and grouse

Alternative 4 - Emphasis on semiprimitive recreation opportunities and wilderness

Alternative 5 - Emphasis on management of the Forest without the use of chemicals or even-aged management

Alternative 6 - Emphasis on uneven-aged management of hardwoods for sawtimber production and associated wildlife species

Alternative 7 - Emphasis on habitat for game and nongame species of wildlife

Alternative 8 - Emphasis on a variety of vegetative conditions and recreation opportunities, with moderate amounts of habitat for game and nongame species of wildlife

Based on the information presented in the DEIS, we have rated the environmental impact of the proposed plan as EC (Environmental Concerns) and the adequacy of the impact statement as Category 2 (Insufficient Information). In accordance with our responsibilities under NEPA and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, this rating will be published in the Federal Register. A copy of our rating system, which contains a description of each rating category, is enclosed for your use.

We believe that Alternative 7 (the alternative preferred by USFS) provides a balance between resource utilization and enhancement. However, the DEIS does not provide sufficient information on the present water quality and quantity conditions of the streams and lakes in the Forest for us to determine if the recommended alternative or the other alternatives considered would have impacts on water quality within or outside of the Forest. Our detailed comments on this subject are attached.

We also have enclosed a copy of a water quality checklist for your use in preparing the Final EIS (FEIS). This list was developed by three USEPA Regions, with the assistance of USFS personnel, as a guide for USEPA reviewers. We believe that it could help you to identify both the sections of the DEIS and the Plan that should be revised or expanded in the FEIS and the type of information that should be contained in those sections.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the DEIS and the proposed Plan. If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Ms. Kathleen Brennan of my staff at 312/886-6873.

Sincerely yours,

Kathleen M. Brennan

for William D. Franz, Chief
Environmental Review Branch
Planning and Management Division

Attachment, Enclosures

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND PROPOSED LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST - BARAGA, GOGEBIC, HOUGHTON, IRON, MARQUETTE, AND ONTONAGAN COUNTIES, MICHIGAN

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and Forest Management Plan (the Plan) contain a description of the plan proposed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to guide management activities in the Ottawa National Forest (the Forest) for the next 10 to 15 years. The Plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary every 10 to 15 years.

Eight alternatives were developed and assessed for managing the land and resources of the Forest. Alternative 7,the alternative preferred by USFS, forms the basis of the Plan. Our detailed comments on this alternative, and on the content of the DEIS and the Plan, are given in the following paragraphs. Because the particular concerns of our Agency include water quality, air quality, and noise, our comments deal primarily with these issues.

Water Quality

The statement is made on page III-8 of the DEIS that "Water quality is largely of high quality with a very minor local contamination from some residential, commercial, and agricultural sources." However, no data are presented to support this statement. Descriptive information on water quality and other physical conditions of streams and lakes within the Forest should be included in the FEIS and the Plan to facilitate future decisionmaking on the placement, upgrading, and closure of roads and the timing of other activities. These insertions could be done in tabular form, with a summary in the FEIS and more detailed information in the Plan. A description of any current water quality problems and/or trends should be incuded in the summary at the front of the DEIS and in the water quality section of Chapter III (Affected Environment). Applicable water quality standards should be identified in the FEIS.

If adequate baseline data are not available for some water bodies that may be affected, such data could be collected for that management area prior to the initiation of an activity that would be likely to generate significant nonpoint source pollution. These data could be used to identify and assess effects in the particular local drainage area, as well as for the compilation of a data base for the identification and mitigating of cumulative impacts on a larger watershed.

Effects on water quality, and mitigation measures to alleviate or eliminate such effects, are discussed under "Unavoidable Adverse Effects and Mitigation Measures" on pages IV-75 and IV-76. However, Table 5.1 in the Plan (Ottawa National Forest Monitoring Requirements) does not include any monitoring to ensure compliance with water quality standards. Although monitoring is intended to be done "...to determine...if significant effects are occurring as predicted...", it also should be done to determine that significant effects are not occurring. Monitoring should be done to ensure that the quality of the water in Forest lakes and streams is being protected, especially during road construction and timber harvest activities. Contracts developed for the provision of services related to road construction or reconstruction, timber harvest, and other Forest activities should include conditions requiring use of the mitigation measures identified in the DEIS and the Plan.

Air Quality

The statement is made on page III-8 of the DEIS that "Air quality on the Forest and throughout the western Upper Peninsula is considered excellent (Class II-Clean Air Act, 1977)." However, no current air quality data are presented to back up the statement. These data should be provided, possibly in tabular form, for air pollutants such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, sulfur oxides, ozone, and particulates. A general description of the types of pollutants likely to be generated from activities such as timber harvest, road construction, prescribed burning, burning of slash and debris, vehicular use, etc. also should be included in the FEIS.

It is indicated on page IV-24 of the Plan that the Forest staff will "Coordinate with regulatory agencies and seek to have emissions reduced as needed to protect Forest resources," and that "Equipment used in management activities will have approved air pollution control devices." However, no description is given of any other types of mitigation measures, and only one regulatory agency, the State of Michigan, is identified. The applicable air quality standards also should be identified. Specifications should be placed in contracts for services to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures will be used.

Noise

There is no discussion in the DEIS on the impacts of activities such as road construction, timber harvest, and off-road vehicle use on the sound environment in the Forest. Because of the relatively small number of vehicles and equipment involved in Forest management activities, and their widely scattered locations throughout the Forest, no quantitative analysis of the effects of these activities on the sound environment is needed. However, the qualitative effects on workers, visitors, and wildlife should be noted. Any applicable standards or guidelines for noise pollution control also should be noted in the FEIS. Time restrictions on noise-producing activities could be used to reduce disturbance to Forest visitors, wildlife, and sensitive receptors on private lands adjacent to the Forest. As for water quality and air quality, specifications should be included in contract agreements to ensure protection of the sound environment.

SUMMARY OF THE EPA RATING SYSTEM
FOR DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS
DEFINITIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTION *

Environmental Impact of the Action

LO--Lack of Objections

The EPA review has not identified any potential environmental impacts requiring substantive changes to the proposal The review may have disclosed opportunities with no more than minor changes to the proposal

EC--Environmental Concerns

The EPA review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no action alternative or a new alternative) EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts

EO--Environmental Objections

The EPA review has identified significant environmental impacts that must be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no-action alternative or a new alternative) EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

The EPA review has identified adverse environmental impacts that are of sufficient magnitude that they are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts If the potential unsatisfactory impacts are not corrected at the final EIS stage this proposal will be recommended for referral to the CEQ

Adequacy of the Impact Statement

Category 1--Adequate

EPA believes the draft EIS adequately sets forth the environmental impact(s) of the preferred alternative and those of the alternatives reasonably available to the project or action No further analysis or data collection is necessary but the reviewer may suggest the addition of clarifying language or information

Category 2--Insufficient Information

The draft EIS does not contain sufficient information for EPA fully assess environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, or the EPA reviewer has identified new reasonably available alternatives that are within the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS which could reduce the environmental impacts of the action The identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussion should be included in the final EIS

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA does not believe that the draft EIS adequately assesses potentially significant environmental impacts of the action, or the EPA reviewer has identified new, reasonably available alternatives that are outside of the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS which should be analyzed in order to reduce the potentially significant environmental impacts EPA believes that the identified additional information data analyses, or discussions are of such a magnitude that they should have full public review at a draft stage EPA does not believe that the draft EIS is adequate for the purposes of the NEPA and/or Section 309 review, and thus should be formally revised and made available for public comment in a supplemental or revised draft EIS On the basis of the potential significant impacts involved, this proposal could be a candidate for referral to the CEQ

*From EPA Manual 1640 Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment

EPA's FOREST PLAN WATER QUALITY REVIEW CHECKLIST

A Purpose

The checklist is to summarize the major points of assessment in reviewing forest plans and environmental impact statements (EIS). The list was developed by EPA Regions 8, 9 and 10 during a workshop in Seattle September 9-10, 1985. The workshop was intended to. (1) ensure that EPA's comments on major areas and issues in EISs are constructive and consistent; (2) ensure that EPA's comments on plans are technically sound and consistent with the agency's regulations and policies; and (3) develop a consensus on major points to emphasize in review comments.

The list is based on experiences of Regional EPA staffs in reviewing a number of draft EISs on forest plans. The list is not intended to be all inclusive. It is by design kept to a brief summary of major water quality related items of concern in the review. The list was developed with the recognition that each forest plan is unique and that regional, state and area specific issues must be considered in the review process. Therefore, the list is intended to be a general reference primarily for EPA reviewers It may also be helpful to preparers of forest plans in understanding areas of concern to EPA

B Consistency with Provision of Clean Water Act

1 Water Quality Management (WQM) Plans (Section 208)

- Forest plans should recognize and be consistent with adopted WQM plans, especially where they address forest practices and water quality.
- State adopted best management practices (BMPs) are part of WQM plans Forest plans should explain the process that will be used to comply with or exceed state adopted BMPs.
- Summarize the procedure to be used by the Forest and state water quality agency to annually or periodically evaluate the adequacy of BMPs applied to determine whether they are protecting water quality and beneficial uses.

2. Water Quality Standards of States [Section 303(c)(2)]

- Reference state or federally adopted water quality standards for the Forest.
- Designated stream uses (if available) should be identified for management units including water quality trends
- Predict the water quality impacts by alternatives and compare these water quality conditions to established water quality standards (WQS). The WQS requirement to protect high quality waters must be recognized

3. Water Quality Inventory [305(b)]

- Forest plan should be consistent with most recent state adopted 305(b) report.

- Discuss existing water quality problems, based on most recent water quality monitoring data, and identify causes of these problems

- Important fish streams (those having critical spawning or rearing habitat for anadromous fish or those supporting a nationally or regionally renowned fishery) should be identified on maps and related to management areas.

- Discuss status and trends of aquatic resources related to proposed alternative.

- Describe plans for managing presently degraded (anadromous fish or species of special concern) streams for long term recovery

- Watershed improvement needs (including livestock grazing management) that impact water quality should be identified, including priorities for responding to the needs and eliminating any watershed treatment backlog.

- Discuss groundwater quantity and quality and potential impacts

C. Water Quality Monitoring

1 Describe the water quality monitoring program for the Forest including

(a) Goals and objectives
(b) Types of surveys (ambient, intensive) or assessments to be used
(c) Parameters to be monitored and their suitability in evaluating indicator species
(d) Management and environmental indicators (aquatic habitat, sediment delivery) to be used in assessing impacts of past activities, ongoing and proposed activities
(e) Use of activity monitoring (i e , road building, mining) in sensitive areas
(f) Monitoring budget, management priority and use of any supporting funds such as Knudson-Vandeberg
(g)Mechanism for using monitoring data and information gathered to modify activities where necessary in a timely manner
(h) Mechanism for monitoring implementation and adequacy of best management practices

2 Cumulative Impacts

- Describe process and procedures to be used in "area development analyses"
- Size and location of areas for cumulative impact assessments
- Types of activities and impacts (timber harvesting, road building, mining, grazing, etc) to be included in analyses
- Identification and implementation of plans developed for multiple ownership watersheds
- Public review of analyses

D. Special Uses in Watersheds

1. Domestic Water Supplies

a.Identify public supply watersheds as management areas and include prescriptions , standards and guidelines for those areas for both community an non-community water uses.

b Present background information pertaining to drinking water supplies, including

- Name, location, size, source, and treatment of each system
- Historical water quality information (ambient and drinking water). This would be available from the municipalities, local and state health departments, and the U.S Geologic Survey
- Past and present watershed usage, including whether the watershed is open or closed to public access.
- Whether waterborne disease occurrences have been associated with these supplies.
- Reference to applicable federal, state or local regulations regarding ambient and drinking water quality

c. Identify watersheds or areas within watersheds which are particularly sensitive to activities which might have a detrimental effect on water supplies Sensitive areas may be defined by such factors as the physical features of the watershed, the number of water users in the watershed, the type of water treatment employed, the location of water intakes, and past history of water quality problems

d Identify activities which have the potential to degrade potable water quality. These would include such things as timber harvesting, road construction, mining, livestock grazing, herbicide or pesticide usage, recreational development, etc Increased sediment input as a result of timber harvesting and road construction, and the effects of livestock grazing, are of particular concern

e. Assess the impact on the watershed and municipalities of planned forest activities Quantification of the expected impact is desirable; however, it is realized that this may not always be possible with the data available

f Discuss the process the Forest will use for protecting domestic water supplies. Municipal watershed management plans should be developed which allow the water users, the Forest, and the state agency responsible for public water supply standards to cooperatively monitor the watershed.

2 Mining Activities

- Identify standards, guidelines and general direction for mineral development activities
- Describe the use of water quality monitoring data and information in the permitting of mining activities and in ensuring compliance with operating plans
- Use of monitoring data to assess impacts and where necessary, trigger modifications of operating plans
- Identify any existing degradation due to past mining activities and the options for remedial measures to be taken
- Identify environmental indicators and thresholds where future developments are expected

3 Riparian Areas and Wetland Protection

- Identify standards, guidelines and general direction
- Map management areas
- Discuss alternative effects analyses

United States Department of Agriculture

Soil Conservation Service

1405 South Harrison Road, Room 101
East Lansing, Michigan
48823

December 10, 1985

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
U.S. 2 East
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

This will acknowledge receipt of correspondence and copies of 1) Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan; 2) Draft Environmental Impact Statement; 3) Draft EIS Appendix Volume and 4) Map Folder for the proposed plan for the Ottawa National Forest.

With the help of the reviewer's guide provided, we have reviewed and analyzed the information and have concluded that Alternative 7, which provides for such things as hardwood timber management, forest products, wildlife habitat, recreation experiences and wilderness concerns, appears to be a good overall plan that will meet projected needs and demands.

We are pleased to note that soils disturbed during timber management activities will be protected through mitigation and that Forests' Standards and Guidelines will be followed.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this project.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. Smith

Homer R. Hilner Acting
State Conservationist

HRH:cms:kp 4616C

004-page 2
004-page 1

U.S.Department
of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Region 5
Illinois Indiana Michigan
Minnesota Ohio Wisconsin

18209 Dixie Highway
Homewood Illinois 60430

December 11, 1985

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. - 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski

We have reviewed the draft environmental impact statement for the Land and Resource Management Plan, Ottawa National Forest and offer the following comments for your consideration in developing the final document.

The road standards on pages IV-49 to IV-57 of the "Plan" appear to provide adequate opportunity for coordination with other state and local transportation planning agencies for construction and maintenance of existing or future roads within the management areas. It would seem, however, that for arterial and collector roads on, or placed on, the Federal-aid system a reference to the AASHTO standards should be included in the design standards (IV-49 to IV-52).

More specifically, on page IV-50 it is stated "Arterial roads will be as a minimum, designed and constructed for transporting forest . . . ., and will be maintained for safe and moderately convenient travel suitable for passenger cars." It is also stated, "Rebuild arterial and collector roads ~~that~~ are open to public travel as necessary to permit safe and moderately convenient travel on road surfaces for passenger cars."

On page IV-8 of the draft EIS it is stated that one of the transportation management problems involves deciding what form of transportation network is needed to provide access for a variety of recreational opportunities and to provide access and transportation of timber products to market in a timely manner.

It seems that the standards for design and construction of arterials and collectors relate primarily to standards for passenger cars and ignores transportation of timber products which includes heavy trucks. This becomes more important since the "Plan" essentially does not provide for construction

(More)

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Region 5
Illinois Indiana Michigan Minnesota Ohio Wisconsin

18209 Dixie Highway
Homewood Illinois 60430

004 - page 2

of new collectors and arterials and relies on the existing system. While it has been decided what the arterial and collector transportation network will be, the draft EIS and "Plan" does not seem to address the needs of that network to accommodate transportation of timber products.

A case in point is the existing condition of FH-16 from U.S.-2 to M-28 which is very poor. This highway is heavily used by timber trucks which has caused deterioration of the roadway.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Hibbs
Regional Administrator

E V Heathcock

By: E. V. Heathcock
Director, Office of Planning
and Program Development

cc: HEV-10
P-30
Sec.Rep., Chicago, IL
Michigan D/O

1282

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
LANSING, MICHIGAN

110TH DISTRICT
DON KOIVISTO
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
LANSING MICHIGAN 48909
PHONE (517) 373 0850

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY
MEMBER OF COMMITTEES ON
CONSERVATION & ENVIRONMENT
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS
PUBLIC UTILITIES
TOURISM & RECREATION

February 20, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Supervisor
U.S. Forest Service
Ottawa National Forest
U.S. 2, East
Ironwood, Michigan 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

There has been increased publicity regarding the management plan of the Ottawa National Forest. Let me first commend you for what appears to be a sincere effort to really consider what the public is thinking.

The management plan is also very important to me, as the natural resources in the Upper Peninsula have been the backbone of our economy since people first settled in the U.P.

The forest products industry, mining, and tourism have become our backbone. We must have continued multi-use of the forests to survive or to even consider growing. What we do not need are some wacko wilderness people from other States dictating our future. We need jobs, not additional wilderness designations.

We live in a democracy. That being the case, I hope you will listen to what the people of the U.P. are saying and continue with a multi-use philosophy in managing the Ottawa National Forest. You do a good job in your position, and I hope you will do an equally good job in translating our view to Washington.

Sincerely,

Don Koivisto

DON KOIVISTO
State Representative
110th District

DK:pw

136

THE SENATE
LANSING, MICHIGAN

JOSEPH S MACK
STATE SENATOR
THIRTY EIGHTH DISTRICT
CAPITOL BUILDING
LANSING MICHIGAN 48909

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES
NATURAL RESOURCES
AGRICULTURE
STATE POLICE & MILITARY AFFAIRS

February 4, 1986

MR. JOSEPH ZYLINSKI
Supervisor
Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, Michigan 49938

Dear Joe:

As I have stated to you in the past, I would like to reiterate again that I am vehemently opposed to any additional designation of wilderness areas in the Upper Peninsula, or any mismanagement of the forests.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH S. MACK
State Senator - 38th District

JSM:llb

STATE OF MICHIGAN

JAMES J BLANCHARD, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

STEVENS T MASON BUILDING
BOX 30028
LANSING MI 48909

RONALD O SKOOG Director

1859 p1

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, Michigan 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

Thank you for giving the Michigan Department of Natural Resources the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed land and resource management plan for the Ottawa National Forest. We especially wish to thank you and your staff for taking the time to make a presentation to us regarding that plan.

As with previous national forest plans, our comments will focus on two different levels of concern. I will discuss more general topics and the various divisions in the DNR will focus on more specific concerns.

We strongly support your public involvement program. Our agencies have long had a need to improve our communication with the public. These efforts certainly help. Future planning efforts should provide opportunities to coordinate public involvement for the two agencies. We would like to work with you and your staff to develop opportunities for coordination. I believe both our agencies would benefit from such coordination and the confusion which the public seems to have regarding the two agencies and their programs could be reduced.

In your draft plans, the presentation of alternatives is useful in helping the public understand that a range of management options exist. However, I do not believe it is obvious to most of the public what levels of resource use could be supported by your resource base. Although there are benchmarks developed in the text, they are not easily found, understood, and the inter-relationships are not well defined. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to determine what levels of combined resource use might be supported if something other than the specific demand projections listed were actually to occur. In a situation where resource surpluses may exist, it is important to point out opportunities that may exist for more purposeful use of that resource.

We do support your efforts to provide a balance of outputs. The preferred alternative attempts to do this, but could provide more of the traditional forest outputs, e.g. timber, wildlife, and dispersed recreation while improving and maintaining the environmental quality of that resource. Michigan's Statewide Forest Resources Plan and the Governor's Forest Products Target

Industry Program both provide direction and programs which have had and will continue to have a positive effect on increasing demand for these uses. The jobs and economic impact which result from this development are crucial to this area of the Upper Peninsula. Continuing unemployment, in some cases in excess of 30 per cent, has plagued counties in the Western Upper Peninsula. Public agencies must contribute positively to the economic and social well-being of the surrounding communities. We stress the importance of the Ottawa National Forest participating equally in the economic development so needed in this region.

A concern we have had in the other national forest plans relates to what appears to be relatively inflexible plans. They have little capability to respond to rapidly changing demand levels. The programs I have discussed hold the potential for causing some rapid changes in forest resource use. Your plan does appear to retain more flexibility and I urge you to strengthen this aspect of your plan. You must be able to respond to unexpected demand changes without entering into another planning process which will take five years to complete.

Your preferred alternative includes the designation of wilderness and development of semi-primitive areas. We recognize the value of naturally managed areas and support that concept. We are concerned that you attach due importance to local input on this issue. The people of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin are the major users of the Forest and will continue to be. You must balance national, state, and local interests in determining the proper amount of such areas.

More detailed comments from a number of the divisions in the Department are attached. These represent both field and staff inputs.

We appreciate our excellent working relationship with the U.S. Forest Service in Michigan. Again, thanks for the opportunity to comment on your Plan.

Sincerely,

Jack D. Bails
Deputy Director
517-373-0046

WILDLIFE, TIMBER AND RECREATION

The wildlife, timber and recreation forest resource outputs are addressed jointly because they are so closely related. Any vegetative or lack of vegetative management impacts these resources in some manner.

In general, we support your attempts to provide a diverse mix of forest resource outputs including timber, wildlife, and a variety of recreation opportunities. Your preferred alternative (Alternative 7) attempts to provide that balance and is the direction we support. However, we offer the following comments in reference to some specifics in the proposed plan.

The two major concerns relate to demand projections for wildlife-related recreation and timber. For both resources, we think demand levels can and will exceed the trend level projections indicated in the proposed plan. For wildlife, the recent levels of use are based on presently low populations, low success rates and corresponding high costs of participation. Improved habitat management can increase animal numbers leading to not only increased demand, but also improved success rates. This, combined with recent declines in transportation costs, would certainly stimulate wildlife-related recreation activities, particularly hunting. U.S. Forest Service projections indicate a 24 per cent and 12 per cent increase in big game and small game hunting respectively in the North Central U.S. by the year 2000. The Western Upper Peninsula, with improved habitat management, can certainly expect to achieve if not exceed those demand projections.

Closely related to improving habitat for the popularly hunted species is the need for improved timber markets in order to support active vegetative management. Governor Blanchard's Forest Products Target Industry Development Program already has and will continue to positively impact timber demand in Michigan. Although more of that impact has occurred in the Northern Lower Peninsula, the Upper Peninsula can expect a disproportionate share of wood product market expansion in the future. Timber surpluses in the Upper Peninsula provide a major attractant for industry expansion. For this reason, we expect timber demand to exceed those projected in your plan. Specifically, with projected demands, we would expect a fair share timber demand of 23 million cubic feet for the Ottawa National Forest in 1995. This is consistent with goals established in the Statewide Forest Resources Plan. Currently, we are ahead of the timetable established in that Plan.

Reflective of the increased demand is the U.S. Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, estimated harvest level for Michigan in 1986. Based on known industry expansion, they estimate 397 million cubic feet of growing stock timber will be removed statewide in 1986. This compares to a harvest level of 274 million cubic feet in 1979 and 220 million cubic in 1980. Our goal for the year 2000 is a harvest level of 507 million cubic feet, a level considerably less than net annual growth. Again, we believe much of the expected expansion will occur in Michigan's Upper Peninsula and will impact

demand levels on the Ottawa National Forest. This should substantially improve the markets for aspen as well as other species.

We mention aspen because of its importance to deer and grouse, two species of major recreational interest in Michigan. You also have indicated the importance of these species to the public who have participated in your planning process. We believe the improved aspen markets will enable you to actively manage that resource and receive higher prices for the stumpage. Therefore, we believe it will be possible and strongly urge you to retain the aspen acreage now on the Forest. We understand that some conversion may be unavoidable, perhaps even desirable, but would like to see aspen retained and managed to the extent possible. Opportunities for conversion of other species to aspen should also be considered, especially where wildlife habitat would substantially improve.

Emerging markets for aspen, its high value for featured wildlife, and its declining acreage all contribute to the relatively high combined value for this species. Where active markets have developed, aspen has proven relatively efficient and economically fruitful to manage. For example, average aspen stumpage prices have increased from $2 to $10 per cord in the Northern Lower Peninsula since 1977. We are concerned that the costs you associate with aspen management may be too high and the combined benefits too low resulting in a bias against aspen which may be unjustified. We stress this again to let you know how important we consider that limited aspen resource to certain wildlife species and thus to many recreationists.

Also important to deer and several other species of wildlife is winter cover. We have had problems maintaining those tree species which have provided the best winter cover. Hemlock and cedar are both critical winter cover for deer. It is necessary to at least maintain the present acreage of these two species and expand them if possible. Improved winter cover would help deer and hare and those species, bobcat, lynx, and wolf, which prey on them. We understand the difficulties involved in regenerating these tree species, but see improvement in our ability to do so. We ask that you work closely with our biologists and foresters in improving the retention and regeneration of these critical tree species. We ask that you consider winter cover for moose since they have been reintroduced to the Upper Peninsula.

We strongly support your efforts in identifying unique, threatened, and endangered plants and animals. Although plant communities are as important, we have little information on which to comment. However we do offer the following relative to animal species:

1. You have established a goal for gray wolf management. That goal calls for four wolf packs totalling 24 animals. Our biologists are concerned that 80,000 acres are not adequate to support that number and that the goal may be too high. They believe 65,000 acres would be needed for each pack or roughly a total of 250,000 acres. The roading density would be critical here, that is, to maintain only one lineal mile of road per square mile of habitat. We suggest that you discuss this goal and the requirements with our biologists. Also necessary would be improved wintering areas for deer within this acreage to provide adequate food species in the winter for the wolves. Lower standard roads and the use of temporary roads for

management will help in meeting the reduced road mileage goal needed to produce acceptable wolf habitat. We hasten to add that considerable preparation may be necessary to get social acceptance of wolves in this area. Without this, there is little chance of success. You can count on our cooperation in working to achieve such acceptance.

2. Our biologists question your goal for bald eagles. They believe you may be overly optimistic on your goal of 65 pairs. They think you have limited opportunity to expand beyond the present 30 pair because of the lack of additional food resources. There is also a concern that social factors may limit expansion opportunities. Coordination with our biologists will help clarify the concerns and limitations.

3. Conversely, there may well be more opportunity for increasing osprey numbers. Providing more nesting platforms combined with the river corridor protection you are advocating could have quite positive impacts on improving habitat. We add support for your sensitive management of those river corridors because of the beneficial impact which it will have on fur bearers as well as osprey in the Forest. Since there are a variety of uses and plants and animals dependent on these river corridors, careful and sensitive management is needed. Again coordination with our biologists and foresters will enhance the opportunity to provide for balanced, controlled usage and outputs from these critical areas.

4. There is also a suggestion that you consider the common loon as a Management Indicator Species. As you mention, there is strong interest in this species. The Western Upper Peninsula is a stronghold as a breeding area for this species in Michigan. The species is a sensitive indicator of lake, river, and fisheries management. Furthermore, it is sensitive to human usage of these environments. For these reasons, it would be a good Management Indicator Species.

The road system is a critical issue through all the management programs. It is one which must be addressed with ingenuity and flexibility in order to meet the many different demands on the forest. Although we certainly support the development of an adequate road system necessary for management, we have several concerns we would like you to consider.

We believe the use of temporary roads will enable you to meet the somewhat contradictory goals of increased vegetative management while providing for semi-primitive management and protecting the relative solitude of certain wildlife habitats. Lowering the standards of roads as well as using temporary roads (which can be successfully closed) holds the potential for reducing continuous human intrusions as well as reducing road costs. A more focused effort at using lower standard and temporary roads must be given strong consideration. As stated, this will certainly help reduce costs associated with management.

A second major concern relates to the costs of roads being attributed totally or nearly so to timber sales. Quite obviously roads allow certain types of recreational use, needed wildlife habitat treatments, access for many types of

management (fisheries, forest improvement, forest fire and pest protection etc.) as well as timber sales. All benefits must be considered when allocating road costs. Equally important, roads must be considered a capital asset which will be expensed over a number of years and a number of uses. A single timber sale in any one year should not be made to bear the entire cost. An improved, correct accounting procedure for roads would do much in developing a realistic evaluation of timber production suitability. This problem is exemplified by the situation in which identical timber management prescriptions for well stocked northern hardwoods result in a range of present net values from $23 to $119 per acre. The major variable in the analysis was road costs. Such analysis certainly is not an accurate accounting of benefits and costs.

This leads to another major concern where the accuracy of this accounting and the terminology lead to erroneous interpretations. Certain forest lands are termed not appropriate or unsuitable for timber production. This is a function of the accounting just discussed, the present price for the species involved, and the quantities of timber involved. A change in the accounting system, a change in prices, and a change in quantities can all quickly change this categorization. However, the terms "unsuitable" or "not appropriate" seem to imply an inherent lack of timber production capability which may not be true at all. A casual reading of this terminology would certainly lead one to believe that this land is just not capable of growing timber crops. In fact, over 100,000 acres of the Ottawa is in this category, yet is now growing at a rate in excess of 50 cubic feet per acre. The wording is misleading. We would suggest using, "not needed under present timber market conditions" or "not needed for present timber demand", or some similar wording.

There are several specific travel routes which may require alteration due to management area prescriptions. These will require coordination with our District Forest Manager in Baraga (John Gaffney - phone 906-353-6651). These consist of the following:

1. Management Area 5.1 - Sturgeon Gorge
   The perimeter road on the east boundary is a transportation corridor and snowmobile trail. Some reconsideration of the boundary may be necessary to accommodate these uses.

2. Management Area 6.1 - North and East of Bergland
   There are several snowmobile trails through this area. Again boundary changes or rerouting must be addressed.

3. Management Area 9.2 - Several
   DNR purchased railroad grades traverse sections of the Presque Isle, Paint, Middle Branch and Ontonagon Rivers. Coordination is required to rectify any potential problems.

Another concern involves the idea of doing an opportunity analysis. You provide a number of alternatives and benchmarks to help understand what options are available. However, the form in which these are presented makes it difficult to understand the relationships and trade offs that are involved. For example, Alternative 4 which stresses semi-primitive recreation and wilderness has a relatively high Present Net Value (PNV). However, the increase in PNV does not come about due to increased wilderness values, but rather because of changes in timber harvesting which considerably increase the

discounted benefits. This is certainly misleading. This alternative might more correctly, at least in terms of PNV, be looked at as a variation of a timber harvesting option.

This particular difficulty is related to another assumption in your analysis, that is, that the value of any output which exceeds projected demand is zero. Under situations where resource outputs exceed demand and demands are easily met, the seeming inconsistency alluded to above will often occur. More realistic results can be obtained by utilizing a price schedule to represent prices at various output levels. This can be difficult to estimate, but is better than using a single price - zero price relationship which says that prices up to a certain consumption level are static and immediately fall to zero once that consumption level is exceeded.

Also we suggest that in doing an opportunity analysis, you look at levels of demand which exceed those based on trend projections only. For timber particularly, wood consumption greatly exceeds production in the North Central Region. There are ample reasons, outlined in the Statewide Forest Resources Plan, to expect substantial improvement in timber markets in this region. It is quite feasible that the Ottawa will benefit from such market development in terms of prices paid for stumpage as well as in quantity demanded. Given that the Ottawa Forest resource can support higher levels of timber production (which we are sure it can), it would be useful to model such a scenario and consider the impacts on other resource outputs as well as on the local economy.

We make this point one final time only to stress the importance of economic development to the area surrounding the Ottawa. Quite obviously, the Forest Service must protect the productive capability of the resource and provide a variety of outputs, but there are opportunities to expand the more traditional forest recreation, wildlife, and timber outputs while affording the protection so necessary for this land base. Wise, flexible management is required. We believe you can provide such management.

GEOLOGY

The Department finds the proposed management plan adequate in terms of mineral resource management. Mineral development is allowed in the majority of the management areas if such development is warranted. We presently know of no critical mineral resources in those areas in which development would be prohibited or greatly restricted. There are provisions for addressing future conflicts which may occur through the purchase of mineral rights. For these reasons, we find the proposed plan reasonable and supportable.

ENGINEERING - WATER MANAGEMENT

We support the preferred plan #7. It provides a variety of recreational experiences and emphasizes habitat for game and nongame species of wildlife. A reduction in the total amount of new local road construction should reduce the overall impact to riverine floodplains and wetlands. Improved direction on the management of roads should ultimately reduce the transportation management problem while providing the necessary multi-servce demands placed upon the transportation system.

There are numerous floodplain related construction activities cited within Chapter IV of the Management Plan which requires coordinated Michigan Department of Natural Resources Review. the joint Memorandum of Understanding (M.O.U.) issued June 10, 1977, between the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the three National Forest Offices in Michigan ensures and provides direction for inter-agency coordination. We are very much concerned that the proposed management plan does not mention the M.O.U. We suggest referencing the M.O.U. throughout Chapter IV of the plan. Particular attention should be given to the areas of Water and Soil Resource Management (2500) and Transportation System (7700), pages IV-32 and IV-49. Doing so will ensure preliminary review and coordination and eliminate potential conflicts before reaching the final design stage.

In addition, we suggest the following modification to the glossary of the D.E.I.S., page VII-22.

"Obliteration" - Modify the definition to include removal of fill within riverine floodplains/wetlands where abandonment of the facility such as a road or impoundment is to take place. This would enhance and re-establish the beneficial value of the floodplain/wetland and ensure the natural flow characteristics which existed prior to the facility's installation. The present definition simply allows the return to production through the natural vegetative process.

WILDERNESS AND SEMI-PRIMITIVE AREAS

The Department supports the need for naturally managed areas. Your combination of wilderness and semi-primitive areas is a useful method of providing for that need.

The concept of semi-primitive areas is particularly valuable in providing for certain types of recreational use. The philosophy is similar to that recognized in our key value concept. You recognize a primary use and management programs are developed which enhance that primary use while providing for other uses. This, in effect, reduces the opportunity costs which are associated with very restrictive designations. This also recognizes that most recreational uses are not mutually exclusive of wildlife and timber treatments, but rather are positively related to such treatments. Semi-primitive areas must be thoughtfully and carefully managed to provide the desired balance of resource outputs.

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FISHERIES

The following comments and recommendations reflect our fisheries review:

1) In general, we concur with the recommended course of action to enhance fishing recreation in the forest and are encouraged by the emphasis on coordination with the Department of Natural Resources.

2) Walleye, brook trout, largemouth and smallmouth bass should be added to the fish species of regional or national significance. These species are very important to the recreational fishery in many western Upper Peninsula waters.

3) Fisheries management should be emphasized on high demand trout streams in addition to lakes with recreation development.

4) Construction of sediment basins on MDNR designated trout streams which carry high sand bedloads should be added to the list of fisheries management standards.

5) Field personnel have raised the concern about prohibiting motorized equipment in management area 8.2. In order to properly monitor fish populations and effects of special regulations in the unit, some motorized gear will be essential. It is, therefore, necessary that the Forest Supervisor have authority to permit such motorized use for official business.

6) In management area 9.2, we are concerned that needed stream rehabilitation work is prohibited in the 15 study streams. There are existing sediment problems due to past haphazard logging and road construction practices. Corrective action should be taken now to stabilize eroding banks and remove the excessive sand bedload. These actions should not be deferred as proposed.

7) It is recommended that standards and guidelines for fish manipulation practices on page IV-43 be modified accordingly to encompass more problem situations· "Where stunted populations occur or where rough fish are severely competing with valuable game or panfish:" thin problem species, stock predator species as necessary, monitor results.

8) In some situations gravel surfacing of roads is not adequate to prevent erosion and sedimentation to streams. It is recommended the standards and guidelines for roads on page IV-51 be changed to read· "Gravel or blacktop surfacing, sediment ponds, and other erosion control measures will be used where needed to prevent erosion and sedimentation from occurring."

9) In order to reduce adverse effects that beaver dams have on some trout streams, the following statement should be included in the vegetation management standards and guidelines on page IV-58: "Manipulate the vegetative canopy in and along MDNR designated trout streams to discourage aspen growth which will reduce beaver activity and, in the long term, reduce the adverse effects beaver dams have on natural trout populations.

We wholeheartedly agree with the objective to convert aspen within 200 feet of MDNR designated trout waters less than 18 feet wide to an alternate cover type that is less attractive to beaver.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RICHARD H AUSTIN SECRETARY OF STATE

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BUREAU OF HISTORY

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ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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STATE ARCHIVES
3405 N Logan Street
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MICHIGAN HISTORICAL MUSEUM
208 N Capitol Avenue
517—373 3559

2440

February 27, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
US-2 East
Ironwood, MI 49938

Re: ER-8822
Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan, Ottawa National Forest

Dear Mr Zylinski:

Our staff has reviewed this document and would like to offer the following comments

1) Page IV-28--We believe that the consultation with appropriate Native American groups may not adequately reflect future federal guidance in this area. Recently we have received a draft document "Guidelines for Consideration of Traditional Cultural Values in Historic Preservation Review" from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation This document suggests much more intensive and sensitive appraisal of projects than any state or federal agencies with which we are aware have conducted in the past We strongly recommend that this document be consulted before the final plan is completed
2) Page B3-20--This section does not address what we see as a major problem in the future, i.e the need for evaluation, registration and mitigation of the sites that will result from the survey of 25,000-40,000 acres annually. Evaluation and mitigation/management of sites will be more expensive than plain survey activities so that there may well be no decrease in program costs.

Any questions you may have in regard to this letter should be directed to John R. Halsey or Barbara E. Mead at (517) 373-0510.

Sincerely,

Martha M Bigelow
Director, Bureau of History
and
State Historic Preservation Officer

Kathryn B. Eckert

BY: Kathryn B. Eckert
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MMB/KBE/JRH/sl

MH 69

MICHIGAN FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

P O BOX 30028, LANSING MICHIGAN 48909 PHONE (517) 373 1275

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p1

February 21, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinksi
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Joe

Enclosed are the Council's recommendations on your draft of the Forest Resource Management Plan for the Ottawa National Forest We appreciate the opportunity to make our comments and hope that you will respectfully consider the traditional uses of the national forest system by local citizens and the traveling public

It is very difficult for the average person using the Ottawa National Forest or affected by the products from your area to be involved in this planning process. It is safe to assume that they expect to have similar kinds of services from your national forest that they have enjoyed for many generations

We believe that the Council's recommendations reflect many of the uses of the Ottawa National Forest that are the mainstays of the average citizens in our great Midwest

We will be following with great interest the adjustments and amendments that you will be incorporating into your management plan

Please contact me if you have any questions on the recommendations from the Forest Products Industry Development Council

Sincerely yours,

Peter

Peter C Grieves
Chairperson

PCG bjb

MICHIGAN FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

1505 p2

P O BOX 30028 LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909 PHONE (517) 373 1275

February 17, 1986

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST FROM THE MICHIGAN FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

WHY IS THE OTTAWA NATIONAL PLAN OF VALUE TO MICHIGAN FORESTRY?

The State Forest Products Industry Development Council was appointed by Governor James Blanchard under P A 150, 1984. This Council's primary responsibility is to give advice to legislators and executive branches of state government on forest policy issues that affect the forestry community in Michigan

Early in Governor Blanchard's administration, he selected forestry as one of his three target industries in Michigan's economic development program This target industry status focuses on the opportunities in Michigan's forest products industry These opportunities are based on a healthy and surplus forest resource that can support more development

Currently, the Michigan forest products industry provides strong, steady economic underpinnings to Michigan's economy The "Forest Products Economy Study of 1980" indicates that the forest products industry generates nearly 4.1 billion dollars of economic activity. Additionally, it hires 1 in 15 manufacturer employees.

Forestry as a target industry is a major component in the effort to diversify Michigan's economy. This expansion of the forest products industry will also help improve the markets for products. Poor markets have often been cited as a major problem by forestry authorities.

The added emphasis on the economic opportunities in Michigan's forests has already attracted several major capital investments that exceeded one billion dollars in this decade. Additional expansions are planned for the future

A major issue for the Forest Products Industry

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P3

Development Council is the assured supply of timber for Michigan's forest products industry. The Ottawa and other national forests must provide their fair share of the forest resource to support the forest economy in this continuing effort

ALTERNATIVE NUMBER SIX OF THE PLAN PROVIDES TRADITIONAL MANAGEMENT ON THE OTTAWA'S VERY LARGE NORTHERN HARDWOOD FOREST RESOURCE

Most foresters find it difficult to accept even aged management on 57% of the northern hardwood type located on the Ottawa National Forest If the total recommended uneven aged management was less than half this amount, more support could be given by the Council to the Forest Service's preferred alternative number seven

We all recognize that there are numerous northern hardwood types in the Upper Peninsula that are even aged and growing on poor quality sites which can be best managed through even aged silvicultural systems However, we question the extent of the even aged management systems on such a large acreage as proposed by the Ottawa planning staff

Therefore, we have decided to endorse alternative number six as a major way of emphasizing that uneven aged management techniques should be used on a greater portion of the northern hardwood type. This will give more long-term assurances for quality hardwood production to the numerous sawmills that rely on Ottawa National Forest timber in both Michigan and Wisconsin

The uneven aged management systems also are more compatible with the heavy recreational use on the Ottawa National Forest. Major moves to even aged systems need to be evaluated closely for their visual impact on visitors to the forest

Additionally, the even aged management being recommended by the Forest Service does not appear to be accompanied with adequate commitments to pre-commercial thinnings and other cultural activities that are absolutely required to release the dense stands of reproduction resulting from the even aged cutting methods

ASPEN TIMBER TYPES MUST BE MAINTAINED

A major attraction of alternative number seven is the maximum maintenance of the aspen type. This is a vital consideration for both the forest products industry and all recreational interests based upon the wildlife species using the aspen type We recommend that a major goal of alternative six should be to provide high levels of northern hardwood sawlog production in addition to maintaining all aspen timber types that occur on average or better quality sites Aspen stands on sites greater than 55 feet should be maintained for their many benefits to wildlife

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and the forest industry

This should not be an incompatible objective as the better quality northern hardwood sites and better quality aspen sites would be at different locations on different soil types We believe that a goal of maintaining over 126,000 acres of aspen type should be possible The 76,000 acres under number six is too low

THE NATIONAL FOREST SHOULD PROVIDE THEIR FAIR SHARE OF TIMBER PRODUCTS

Traditionally, the national forests have come close to providing their fair share of the total forest resource. Approximately, 18% of the commercial forest land in the western U.P is owned by the U S. Forest Service Therefore, the fair share of timber from the Forest Service in 1986 would be 16 9 million cubic feet, in 1995, 23.1 million cubic feet The U.S. Forest Service's plan shows the following demand that can be supplied from the Forest Service

1986	16 million cubic feet
1995	20.6 million cubic feet

These projections and data from the Ottawa plan show a deficiency in the fair share of timber that should come from the national forests to meet market demand

In reviewing this information with the U S Forest Service, we were assured that flexibility is available in the planning to recognize any new demands as a result of expanded plants or new operations. A clear statement on the amount of flexibility and the added timber that could be supplied to new markets for each planning period should be stated in the plan.

U S FOREST SERVICE MUST BE ALLOWED THE MANAGEMENT FLEXIBILITY TO MEET NEW AND EMERGING TIMBER MARKET DEMANDS

This best serves the majority of the general public. It produces opportunities for the traveling public that comes to the national forests to see wildlife and vigorous growing trees. It is recommended that the Forest Service preserve the management flexibility to respond to new markets.

It is recommended that the forest type rotation ages be analyzed to recognize changing market conditions and emerging technology. The forest types important to the forest industry and wildlife managers must be given special attention These timber types are the result of protection and management by forestry and wildlife managers in recent decades Many short rotation species serve the majority of the public best Reasonable cutting cycles and rotations must be maintained for short lived

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species in the semi-primitive areas. Unnecessarily restrictive cutting procedures will simply turn these areas into defacto wilderness.

The Ottawa and other national forests are vital to the economies of local communities in the entire Lake States Region Therefore, the Michigan Forest Products Industry Development Council has taken special interest in numerous actions that could threaten the long-term viability of the contributions from the national forests to our entire region

First, the below cost sale issue has been brought to the Lake States and has caused many negative comments from editorial writers and others that have picked up on this charge of selling timber at below cost The Council has adopted a position on the below cost sale issue that urges a review of the total economic impact of timber sales from the national forests. This Council position on the below cost sale issue points out that $8 worth of economic activity is generated with each dollar's worth of timber sold by the national forest Therefore, any alleged loss seems small in comparison to the total net benefit to the general public and the economy in the Lake States Region. Profit *should not be the sole criterion for determining the kind and* extent of management on our national forests The Council recommendation on the below cost sale issue is attached

It is unfortunate that this type of challenge is made to the timber management activities on the national forests Other designations on the national forest such as primitive non-motorized areas and wilderness areas have more difficulty in meeting such a test of financial accountability.

The research needs, information studies, and data and information needs as outlined in III 8 are the types of information that can help resolve some of the conflicts surrounding the management of our national forests Research need Number One to develop methods for valuing priced and non-priced benefits for land management planning on the forests could eliminate some of the conflict that has developed with the below cost sale issue.

The other studies mentioned have merit, especially the research need Number Two to determine the kind and degree of impact on forest soils caused by heavy equipment in northern hardwoods Currently, the Ottawa is restricting harvesting operations because of concern and lack of knowledge on the impact of harvesting on their northern hardwood soils. Information derived from such a study may eliminate some of the logging restrictions imposed by the Forest Service at this time.

Forest economists should also study the cost of missed opportunities and the impact on the entire timber economy in

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region nine from the demands being placed on the forests resource because of various single use designations. The creation of jobs and the stability of local communities should be a major concern of the management plan for the Ottawa National Forest.

MAJOR AREAS OF THE OTTAWA SCHEDULED FOR NO MANAGEMENT

It is difficult to determine the total acreage that will be excluded from multiple-use forest management Several major non-management areas include

1. Semi-primitive, non-motorized and wilderness - 133,000 acres

2. One-half mile reserve strips along designated rivers - 54,680 acres,

3. In excess of 200,000 acres that seems to be categorized as not suitable for forest management

For nearly fifty years, the Ottawa National Forest has practiced scientific forest management to produce a natural resource that is now being considered prime for wilderness designation, semi-primitive, non-motorized use, and other restrictive uses that remove too much forest land from being available to the general public It has been the management by the U.S. Forest Service and the support of this work by the general public that has created the resource that is being courted so heavily today by preservation interests.

The Forest Service has the unenviable job of providing uses to all the general public. However, we think that special allegiance must be given to the average person in the general public who has come to the forest for his relaxation, recreation, and livelihood These citizens are not necessarily represented by highly organized organizations that can initiate effective letter-writing campaigns to have an influence on this type of management process.

Some of the proposed set-asides are simply not needed. For example, the Forest Service has ample opportunity to protect the special visual qualities of the forests along rivers being considered for special classifications. These rivers were not suitable in the beginning to be included in the national wild river system Our Council opposes any placement of these rivers in the wild river system at this time. Let them be managed as they are as scenic and recreational rivers. The Council is concerned that these areas not become defacto wilderness areas.

The Forest Service's visual planning for special harvest cuts in sensitive areas are entirely appropriate to protect

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the special resources in these areas.

SERVE THE GREATEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE FOR THE LONGEST TIME

The integrity of multiple-use management must be maintained to serve the greatest number of people for the longest period of time.

The Council believes that the timber production through multiple-use management creates significant opportunities for wildlife and recreational activities It has served Michigan's forest community and economy very well for many decades. The recommendations for alternative number six outlines ways to strengthen the multiple-use benefits from the Ottawa National Forest.

These recommendations focus on the products of the forest that are compatible and benefit Michigan citizens in the best way possible.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN

JAMES J BLANCHARD, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

RONALD O SKOOG Director

Baraga, MI 49908
February 11, 1986

Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East US-2
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Sir:

Following are comments on the Proposed Land and Resource Management Plan for the Ottawa National Forest. Some comments will be quite general reflecting broad concerns while others will be quite specific and may be "nit-picking" but hopefully will strengthen your plan.

Alternative 7 provides additional opportunities for wildlife management over current forest management practices. I support Alternative 7 and am particularly pleased to note the emphasis on even-aged management of northern hardwoods, a decrease in conversion to pine and an attempt to maintain or increase populations of deer, bear, eagles and osprey. I think it is realistic to try and maintain a deer population of 15 deer/sq. mile. I don't believe there are currently 2,400 bear on the forest and I don't think it's realistic to have that population as an objective. A population of one bear/sq. mile is high. One bear/2 sq. miles is probably more realistic.

I think there is a tremendous opportunity to encourage additional osprey nesting. Retaining 10 breeding areas and increasing by only 10 during this planning period is a low objective. Conversely, it may not be possible to expand eagle nesting by 35 territories. Osprey nesting might be encouraged by erecting artificial nest platforms in suitable habitat. I'd welcome the opportunity to work with Forest Service biologists to identify these sites.

I support the concept of managing at least 80,000 acres for 4 packs of gray wolves. I seriously doubt a gray wolf reintroduction will be attempted in upper Michigan during this planning period.

I support the concept of integrated resource management. There are instances, however, when it is beneficial to spend money for wildlife habitat improvement projects. The Michigan DNR has equipment and money available for a limited amount of direct habitat work on USFS administered lands. For example, this winter a DNR D-7 dozer with KG blade is creating a permanent browse strip and removing the residual trees in a cutover aspen stand in the Middle Branch Deer Yard on the Ontonagon Ranger District. More of this type of work is possible if the proper sites are identified in the inventory process.

I hope your management area prescriptions offer enough flexibility so your land managers are not precluded from using certain management practices. For example, much of the land along US-2 from Marenisco to Watersmeet is in Management Area 3.2. Area 3.2 is described as having low deer populations. Actually most of the US-2 corridor is deer yard and some areas have the highest winter and spring deer populations in Gogebic County. Management should reflect this. Timber sales within ¼ mile of wintering deer should be cut only during the winter. Even-aged management of northern hardwoods is supported.

I hope these comments are useful. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this plan.

Sincerely,

John Hendrickson
District Wildlife Biologist
906-353-6651

JH:djm

Western Upper Peninsula
Planning & Development Region

PO BOX 365 HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN 49931
PHONE 906 – 482-7205

February 20, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

RE: Ottawa Forest Plan

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

Our Commission is composed of representatives from the western six counties in the Upper Peninsula. Five of these counties contain portions of the Ottawa National Forest.

It is the position of our Commission that the Proposed Plan Alternative for the Ottawa is a well conceived plan and addresses the long term economic development strategies of our Regional Commission.

We do take exception, however, to the recommendation of the three areas for wilderness designation on the Forest. Such a formal designation will remove the very management flexibility the Forest Service says the Plan provides to the remainder of the Forest.

Sincerely,

Oreste Chiantello

Oreste Chiantello,
Chairman

OC/mat

YESMICHIGAN
STATE PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT REGION 13

STATE OF MICHIGAN

JAMES J BLANCHARD, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DOUG ROSS, Director

MANUFACTURING SERVICES BUREAU
P O Box 30225
Lansing, Michigan 48909

February 25, 1986

3216

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, Michigan 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed management alternatives for the Ottawa National Forest.

As the Department of Commerce official assigned to implement Michigan's Forest Products Target Industry Program, I recommend that the U.S. Forest Service adopt alternative number 7 which allows expanded timber harvesting and developed recreational opportunities. Improvement of the Western Upper Peninsula's economy depends upon the assured supply of surplus timber from the Ottawa National Forest.

I work closely with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Forest Management Division, to assist Michigan's forest products companies and attract new firms to the state. Therefore, I support this agency's position on future management practices for the Ottawa National Forest. The largest social/economic benefits can be gained through this approach while protecting the forest resources for future generations.

Thank you again for this opportunity to comment. The Ottawa National Forest can help create more jobs for Michigan with intensive management and yet offer quality recreational experiences for tourists and area residents.

Sincerely,

James L. Donaldson
Manager, Field Operations
(517) 373-9120

/pkd

Rec 12-12-0

Gogebic-Ontonagon
Community Action Agency
320 E Aurora St
IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN 49938

December 11, 1985

Mr Joseph Zylinski, Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

The following is my response to your request for local input regarding the proposed land and resource management plans being developed. Let me acknowledge quickly my own inadequacy to identify areas where a layman might be foolish enough to suggest changes. It is obvious that nearly every concern I could conceive of seems to be properly addressed, and your management plan is remarkably complete and sensible. There is no question that the Ottawa Forest will some day again be one of this country's premium hardwood forests. It is with this in mind that I dare to make these observations.

The present plan seems to address goals most frequently for the next ten to 15 years. Knowing the availability of your research and with insights into facts not available to everyone I feel that in some areas goals today should take into consideration needs 80 to 100 years down the road when the forest will be at its maturity again. An example, the plantation areas for oak or other species that the Ottawa Forest can produce better than any forest in the world. I may have missed it in reading through the three manuals, but objectives of ten years and 15 are often too short in a slow growing northern forest, and I would ask you to consider longer range objectives in selective parts of the plan.

Although the plan guidelines do address the responsibility the forest management plan has to the population that surrounds it, I would also emphasize that a statement in the preface contain the responsibility, if not *obligation, federal ownership has to the welfare, economic well being,* and living quality towards the citizens who live immediately adjacent to it. The report alludes to this in many places, but I am suggesting a stronger and more forceable statement would ease many local concerns and encourage both support and funding for new efforts.

All considered, it is obvious that you, the public servants of the Ottawa, are most appreciative of what a beautiful gem we have here, and I as a citizen feel better knowing that your are guarding it on our behalf and also promoting uses of this resource to the benefit of the people of our region.

Respectfully,

Thomas J. Vizanka
Executive Director

TJV/cc

Trout Creek, Mich 49967
January 29,1986

Joseph Zylinski
Ottawa National Forest
Ironwood,Mich 49938

Dear Sir,

This letter is to commend the Forest Service for the use of YCC programs instead of the foliage spraying.

We as a group also commend the Forest Service for the multi-use programs which have been in use.

We would like to encourage as much local employment as possible.

We as a group support Alternative 7.

Interior Township Planning Commission
Joanne Cottenham,Secretary

Joanne Cottenham

182-page 1

County of Marquette

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT/DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

County Courthouse
Marquette MI 49855
906/228-8500 ext 294

February 7, 1986

Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
U.S. 2 East
Ironwood, Michigan 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

Please be advised that pursuant to our agreement to exchange information regarding future planning efforts, the Marquette County Planning Commission has reviewed the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan for the Ottawa National Forest. At its meeting held February 5, 1986, the Commission took the following action regarding the proposed Plan.

A motion was made by Commission Timmons, supported by Commissioner Seppanen to notify the Forest Service that the Marquette County Planning Commission supports the Forest Services recommendation to utilize management area prescription 9.1 as a future strategy for managing the McCormick Tract in northwestern Marquette County. In addition the Commission is notifying the Forest Service of previous Marquette County Planning Commission action to support inclusion of the McCormick Tract into the nations designated wilderness system. (See attached resolution) The motion was passed unanimously.

Should you have any questions regarding the Commission's actions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

J. Patrick Farrell

J. Patrick Farrell, Chair
Marquette County Planning Comm.

/ai
Att.

RESOLUTION

"The Marquette County Planning Commission recognizes the McCormick Tract as an important resource of Marquette County. Its unique ecological qualities combined with its scientific importance makes it imperative that it be preserved.

The Marquette County Comprehensive Plan also suggests such areas be preserved. In view of this we recommend that the McCormick Tract be designated as a wilderness area pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964. As a designated area an Act of Congress and only an Act of Congress would be able to change its future land use."

Adopted by the Marquette County Planning Commission: July 3, 1985

092-page 1

Gogebic-Ontonagon
Community Action Agency
320 E Aurora St
IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN 49938

HEADSTART
(906) 932 1605

January 31, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Joe:

Let me first start by congratulating you and your staff on the fine management plan document that you have produced. I have been involved in the past in putting together a piece of work such as this and know the amount of work it takes.

A few points:

- Maximization of use - both recreational and commercial. All of the forest should be open to use - restricted (motorized) in some areas if necessary. Roads should be kept open and repaired when necessary. Motor vehicle use is a reality in America and we should accept it.

- Habitat management for wildlife should be emphasized and made known to the public. Habitat management plans according to the zones you have developed is a good start. Also, continued participation with MDNR and private groups (Western U.P. Steelheaders, D.U., Ruffed Grouse Society, etc.) should be accelerated. This is a good vehicle for public relations and public education.

- Restriction of wilderness designation. I think wilderness designation for land within the Ottawa is too often sought by private interest groups (Sierra Club, etc.) and usually "locks out" the local population as far as use. The Ottawa is a light use National Forest from what I can see. We could manage this forest with no wilderness areas and still have plenty of quality habitat for eagle, wolf, cougar, lynx, etc. I don't see this forest getting an overwhelming amount of recreational use in the future and, therefore, the need to preserve "wilderness" is not pressing.

I favor alternative #7 also. It seems to provide the mix of uses that are best for the forest and people.

Sincerely,

Pat

Patrick J. Fleming
Head Start Director

PF:sjm

1107
P1

BESSEMER, MICHIGAN
49911

February 19, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
Ironwood, Michigan 49938

Dear Mr Zylinski:

On behalf of the Gogebic County Forestry Commission I am taking this opportunity to comment on the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan for the Ottawa National Forest. It is our intent to respond in general terms recognizing that as a whole the Forestry Commission is better suited to comment in this fashion.

Having gone through a similar experience in putting together the first Comprehensive Forest Management Plan for the county lands in 1983, we can appreciate the time and commitment for excellence in the final product produced by your planning staff. We applaud the effort to integrate all resources into one consistent plan of action that recognizes all the resources and the implications to each when considering any type of management decision. We strongly advocate the wise and prudent use of our natural resources under the multiple use concept of forest management, and in the main agree with your integrated concept of land management. The wilderness issue is certainly a complex one and undoubtedly will be answered in the halls of Congress, but we do feel that single use management of our natural resource base must be weighed by the cost/benefit rationale for all concerned, not merely because of political posturing that is the result of intensive lobbying done by a select group to insure that their philosophy of land use becomes a mandate of the people. Whether or not the people agree with such is certainly questionable.

We believe the legacy of forest management that has been provided by the Ottawa National Forest is a fine example of the kind of stewardship that is needed now as much as ever if the forest is to be protected and managed so that future generations will receive comparable forest related benefits We are confident that the final Land and Resource Management Plan will continue to provide that leadership and commitment in demonstrating by example and precept that a land ethic can and will be the rule not the exception on the Ottawa National Forest.

1107 p2

In conclusion, we recognize the value and importance to the local economy of the Ottawa National Forest and hope ' at in the final analysis the Plan will continue to recognize this inseparable fact. Timber production and the recreational benefits contribute significantly to the regional economy, and any significant reduction in any of these forest outputs could prove disastrous to an already depressed and fragile economy.

Sincerely yours,

Richard W. Bolen

Richard W. Bolen
Gogebic County Forester

RWB/mvl

COUNTY OF GOGEBIC
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
GOGEBIC COUNTY COURTHOUSE
BESSEMER, MICHIGAN 49911

1205
P 1

February 24, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Manager
Ottawa National Forest
East US-2
Ironwood, MI 49938

Re: Comment on Ottawa National
Forest Management Plan

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

At it's meeting on February 20th, 1986, the Gogebic County Economic Development Commission discussed comment to be made by us as representatives of the economic interests of Gogebic County. It is our opinion that the Ottawa National Forest should be managed according to Alternative #6 for the following reasons:

1. Alternative #6 calls for increased timber production and consequent management of white tail deer and ruffed grouse.

2. Alternative #6 calls for harvesting of hardwood sawtimber as well as, emphazing uneven age forest management (note: this is the recommended type of managment, agreed upon by the State Chamber's Forestry Committee).

3. Alternative #6 calls for slightly more road construction, thereby allowing easier access and the production of higher valued of timber.

4. Alternative #6 permits access to potential mineral reserves if needed, example, strategic minerals for national defense.

5. Alternative #6 does not call for the drastic reduction in red pine plantings expressed in other alternatives.

6. Alternative #6 permits periodic timber harvest which is essential to the ecomony of the region.

7. Alternative #6 permits the balanced approach to the wise development, use and management of all natural resources, without assigning a priority to one use, such as wilderness. We are opposed to the designation of anymore wilderness areas in the Upper Peninsula.

Cooperative Leadership For Economic Development

For all of the above reasons, we support Alternative #6 and urge the U.S. Forest Service to adopt this "balanced management plan for the Ottawa National Forest".

Gogebic County Economic
Development Commission

James N. Huss, Chairman

IRON
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

PHONE 906-875-3768

COURT HOUSE ANNEX CRYSTAL FALLS, MICHIGAN 49920

2902

February 27, 1986

U.S.F.S. R.O.
RECEIVED
FEB 28 1986
OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST
IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN

Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East US-2
Ironwood, Mi 49938

Dear Sir/Madam:

The Iron Soil and Water Conservation District has moved to recommend to you that Alternative Number 7 should be adopted to manage the Ottawa National Forest. Special concerns are construction of road and wildlife habitat.

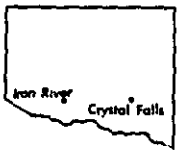
We thank you for the opportunity to comment on the forest management plan and the assistance from your staff, especially Dick Brewster, in explaining the plan to us.

Sincerely,

Silvio Polich

Silvio Polich
Chairman

SP/g



1580

IRON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

IRON COUNTY COURT HOUSE
PHONE 875-3301
CRYSTAL FALLS, MICHIGAN 49920

Act 282, Public Acts of 1945
As Amended

February 24, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. #2
Ironwood, MI 49938

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

In addition to the many comments made, of which I am sure Forest Service personnel made note of, the Iron County Planning Commission went on record as part of the minutes of the Special Meeting of February 6, 1986, as favoring Alternative No. 7 of the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan for the Ottawa National Forest.

Sincerely,

George Johnson

George Johnson
Chairman

GJ:sy

cc Dick Brewster, District Forester

1561

Township of Watersmeet

WATERSMEET, MICHIGAN 49969

906 358 4501

February 21, 1986

Mr Joseph Zylinski
Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U S 2
Ironwood, Mi 49938

Subject Ottawa National Forest Management Plan

Dear Mr Zylinski

The Watersmeet Township Board supports alternative plan #6 of the above suject

Sincerly,

WATERSMEET TOWNSHIP BOARD

George R. Peterson
Supervisor

407 P1

Ontonagon County Economic Development Corporation

200 River St. — Ontonagon, Michigan 49953 — (906) 884-4188

"Land of Progress and Good Neighbors"

February 20, 1986

Mr. Joseph Zylinski, Forest Supervisor
Ottawa National Forest
East U.S. 2
Ironwood, MI 49938

RE: Comment on Ottawa National Forest Management Plan

Dear Mr. Zylinski:

At its meeting yesterday, the Board of Directors of the Ontonagon County Economic Development Corporation heard a presentation of District Ranger Mickey Hall on the proposed Management Plan. Upon lengthy consideration of this matter, the Board directed this comment be made.

The Economic Development Corporation is generally quite pleased with the professional management by the Forest Service of federal lands in Ontonagon County over the past several years. Please accept the sincere gratitude of the Board of Directors for a job well done by you and your staff

With regard to the proposed Management Plan, the Board of Directors formally favors Alternative Plan 7, but with the following very significant exceptions·

1. We believe you should eliminate from this and any other alternative plans the designation of any areas in which all motorized vehicles would be prohobited.

2. We are strongly opposed to any wilderness designation in Ontonagon County, or elsewhere in the Upper Peninsula.(See the previous Resolution of the Board, a copy of which is enclosed)

3 Alternative 7 should be modified to significantly increase uneven-aged hardwood timber production.

The proposed non-motorized areas (designated 6 1 in your materials) are a very serious concern of the Board. For example, your proposals would eliminate snowmobile trails from Bergland to White Pine and Bergland to Ontonagon by designating critical areas as "non-motorized" This is intolerable, since these trails are groomed with the help of the State of Michigan and are very important to the tourism industry and local recreation. We feel that other areas in the County designated "6.1" would also unnecessarily inhibit the proper recreational use of the forest The Board expresses concern that you have not distinguished

four wheel drive trucks on the one hand (which clearly have significant potential for damaging the landscape) and all terrain vehicles and snowmobiles, on the other hand (which constitute far smaller risk of damage). We believe the forest can be managed for critical species wildlife habitat without completely blocking the roads or otherwise prohibiting all motorized vehicles

Uneven-aged hardwood production and management for increasing both aspen production and softwood pulp production is, we believe, of critical importance to this County and in keeping with your previous multiple-use approach to satisfy not only economic development but also wildlife habitat and proper environmental concerns.

Finally, we commend District Ranger Mickey Hall for a fine presentation and spending a great deal of time with us answering our questions and responding to our concerns

Very truly yours,

Roy Gotham

Roy Gotham
Administrative Secretary

RG.dal
Enc.(1)

RESOLUTION OPPOSING WILDERNESS DESIGNATION

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Economic Development Corporation of Ontonagon County, held on October 16, 1985, the following Resolution was offered by Director Hainault and supported by Director McDonald :

WHEREAS there is presently 207,472 acres of land in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan which is being managed as wilderness by the State of Michigan and various Federal agencies; and

WHEREAS, H.R. 148 (The Michigan Wilderness Heritage Bill) sponsored by Congressman Dale Kildee of Flint proposes to designate an additional 10 areas totaling 87,000 acres to the wilderness system in the Upper Peninsula; and

WHEREAS wilderness is the most restrictive type of management designation which can be placed on forest lands; and

WHEREAS the wilderness designation can significantly affect the management and development of adjacent public or private land; and

WHEREAS the multiple-use concept of forest management recognizes all the values of forest and contributes the greatest good to the greatest number of citizens; and

WHEREAS the unique scenic and recreational values of the proposed wilderness areas can be managed and protected under the other designations such as scenic, primative, or research forest which would serve greater numbers of citizens by allowing access and protection of the resource values;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Economic Development Corporation of the County of Ontonagon hereby opposes H.R. 148 and *the designation of additional lands as wilderness in Ontonagon County and the* Upper Peninsula;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the proposed wilderness areas be released from future consideration as wilderness and be managed under the multiple-use concept.

AYES: Hainault, McDonald, Moilanen, Amos, Poisson, Domitrovich, Polkky, Humphrey, Lambert, Kolehmainen, Condon
NAYS: NONE
ABSENTIONS: NONE
ABSENT: NONE

RESOLUTION DECLARED ADOPTED.

JAMES M. HAINAULT, SECRETARY

* U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1986 641-110/20067